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NYC gets a Valentine: funding OK'd for anti-crime package

New York City officials and crime-weary New Yorkers won a major victory Feb. 14 when Gov. Mario Cuomo signed a measure that will enable the city to fund an ambitious \$1.8-billion anti-crime program, which includes hiring of thousands of new police officers by 1994.

Cuomo's signing of the bill came just a few days after state legislators announced they had agreed on a draft bill allowing Mayor David N. Dinkins to raise new taxes to hire 3,500 police officers. Haggling between city officials and state lawmakers in the months since the plan was unveiled in October threatened to doom the massive initiative. In January, Dinkins and the City

Council approved a \$765-million property tax hike to finance the anti-crime program. [See LEN, Nov. 15, 1990.]

"This bill make possible a safer, more secure New York City," Cuomo said of the legislation. The plan had been stalled — and nearly killed — by Senate Republicans who had demanded assurances from city officials that funds would not be channeled into other areas and that the city consider fire protection as an integral part of public safety. To that end, lawmakers demanded that part of the funds generated by a personal income-tax surcharge be used to fund fire programs as well as criminal justice programs.

Dinkins' plan, dubbed "Safe Streets, Safe City," is an ambitious program to beef up police and criminal justice services, as well as address crime through social intervention programs largely aimed at youths. About 9,000 police officers will be added to the current patrol strength of the New York City Police Department, and the Transit and Housing Authority police forces will also add manpower. About 3,500 of those officers will come from new hiring, and the rest by sharing duties formerly earned out by police with other agencies. An aggressive civilianization policy within the Police Department is expected to free up thousands of desk-bound officers for patrol duties. The department expects to hire 1,626 civilians for jobs now filled by police officers by July 1993.

The program will provide New York City with its largest police force ever, one that is expected to swell to well over 31,000 officers. By comparison, the department had 30,552 in the mid-1970's. That number has since fallen to about 26,800.

New Yorkers will pay a price for what they hope will be increased protection against crime. Funding components of the plan include the personal income-tax surcharge — already in place — that will cost the average taxpayer \$95 per year. The surcharge was to expire in 1992 but will now be extended for four years. Property taxes will rise for the average homeowner through the next two years, and a new instant lottery game was approved that will cost players \$2 per scratch-off card. The lottery cards, due out within the next few months, are said to feature a

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No 'fun' in funding

House subcommittee to scrutinize 'shell game' played with DoJ discretionary grant programs

A West Virginia Congressman is looking to put an end to what he calls the misappropriation of funds by the Justice Department, including the practice of misrepresenting expenditures in drug treatment programs, which has resulted in the virtual elimination of all discretionary treatment programs and a void in the development of treatment programs in jails and prisons.

The House Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture, chaired by Representative Robert E. Wise, is also said to be examining the legality of an order, issued Feb. 19 by Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, that transferred all "matters of administration and management" of the five agencies comprising the Office of Justice Programs to Jimmy Gurule, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs.

The five OJP components affected by the order are the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crimes.

According to Thornburgh's order, Gurule will make all decisions related to the "allocation of personnel resources, Congressional and public affairs activities, financial and program monitoring of grant recipients" and other functions. The order also gives the Assistant Attorney General the authority to establish "binding policies and priorities" on grants to OJP bureaus and authorizes him to make "final determinations" as to whether grants, contracts and cooperative agreements "are consistent with the established policies and priorities."

Armstrong, who characterized the

order as a "declaration of martial law" by Thornburgh, said the subcommittee is "closely examining" the order "with respect to its legality."

Gurule told LEN that Thornburgh's order grew out of a recommendation by the Justice Management Division to improve coordination among OJP bureaus, and that the Attorney General was acting within authority when it was issued. "It's wholly lawful," he said.

On Feb. 20, Wise chaired a subcommittee hearing in which Gurule appeared as a witness. The subcommittee hearing was part of a continuing investigation into severe problems with the management of discretionary and block grants administered by OJP, which are disbursed to state and local governments as criminal justice and drug control grants.

In creating the agencies, Congress
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Brown prepares his "revolution"

New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown has been spending the past couple of weeks stumping around the city meeting with residents and neighborhood groups to inform them about — and seek support for — his plan to put the Police Department on a community-oriented footing.

Just one day before Gov. Mario Cuomo signed legislation that will enable the "Safe Streets, Safe City" anti-crime program to become a reality, Brown unveiled a detailed agenda aimed at making community-oriented policing the dominant philosophy of policing in New York City. Brown has made no secret of his desire to implement the philosophy on a department-wide basis over the next few years; it was a cornerstone of the reorganization of the department that he announced in October. But the Feb. 13 briefing Brown held at City Hall offered the greatest detail to date of what the transformation will entail.

The plan, to be phased in over four years, was termed a "quiet revolution" by Brown, one that will require officers to leave their patrol cars and return to foot patrol, while getting to know the

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Richmond housing projects turn into killing grounds

Nearly 31 percent of the 113 homicides in Richmond, Va., during 1990 occurred in the city's Federal housing projects — where only 6 percent of the city's 214,300 residents live — and police officials hope that increased enforcement efforts, including a new "urban violence strategy," will reverse the disquieting statistic.

Like many large U.S. cities, Richmond chalked up a record-breaking homicide total in 1990. Sgt. Melvin B. Knight of the Police Department's planning and research division told LEN that 35 homicides — or 30.9 percent — occurred in the city's seven Federal housing projects. About 14,000 people live in the projects' 4,461 units, according to Richmond Housing Authority statistics.

So far this year, the trend seems to be running against the police. Lieut.

Larry Beadles, who commands the homicide and violent crime unit, said that four — or 22 percent — of the 18 homicides recorded in the city as of Feb. 25 had occurred in the city's housing projects. Seven other homicides — or 39 percent — have occurred in the Federally subsidized housing scattered throughout the city.

The disparity may occur, Beadles suggested, because there are fewer controls placed on residents of subsidized housing than there are in the projects, where strict Federal rules against criminal activity are in place. Nevertheless, the figures show that more than 60 percent of Richmond's homicides occur in Federally funded or subsidized housing areas.

But police hope the trend can be reversed through a number of strategies, including the "urban violence strat-

egy" that was launched last year. It entails reassigning officers from special units to Federal housing communities, usually on foot patrol. "The idea is to get the officer out of the car and into the community," said Knight. The strategy has had some success in allowing residents to take back blocks in residential neighborhoods where drug dealing had become entrenched. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1990.]

Knight said it is too early to tell whether the program, which began in earnest last November, is having an effect on homicides. The program was developed by City Manager Robert C. Bobb and police officials to address Richmond's high rate of violent crime. According to Knight, the city had 45.32 homicides per 100,000 residents in 1989, the last year for which such fig-

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Employees' drug arrests to become the boss's business in Miami Beach

Miami Beach, Fla., officials have adopted a controversial city ordinance that directs police to notify employers about drug-related arrests of their employees, but before the first such letter is sent, officials agreed, they will first alert the state chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The move will allow the civil liberties organization to begin a legal challenge against the measure, which was proposed by Police Chief Philip Huber late last year and narrowly approved by the City Commission on January 23.

No letters have yet been sent by the police under the ordinance, but Robyn Blumner, executive director of the ACLU's Florida chapter, said that the first letter will trigger a legal challenge against the ordinance, which the ACLU

contends violates a defendant's right to due process.

"We're concerned that it flouts the presumption of innocence, that it punishes upon arrest as opposed to conviction," Blumner said of the measure. She told LEN she was unaware of similar ordinances on the books in other localities.

Huber, a former Baltimore County, Md., police official who became Police Chief in Miami Beach last May, made street-level drug-dealing a major priority of his administration, and proposed a three-pronged approach against street-level drug trafficking to be implemented over a two-year period, said police spokesman Det. Tom Hoolahan.

The idea to mail letters to employers when their employees were arrested on

drug charges was an "innovative" approach to attack the drug problem at the local level, Hoolahan told LEN, adding that an analysis of drug arrests, particularly in the city's affluent Art Deco district, showed that the majority of offenders were gainfully employed, many in "positions of public safety," including attorneys, bus drivers, and welfare officials. The spokesman said Huber felt that police had a "sense of responsibility" to notify employers about their employees' alleged drug abuse, especially in instances where public safety might be put into jeopardy by an employee's drug use.

"We realize it's an innovative step and a controversial one," said Hoolahan, who cautioned that the intent of the

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What They Are Saying:

"If you accept the fundamental premise that the primary responsibility of police is to protect human life... then it follows on a policy basis that it would be a violation of these principles for the police to escalate any non-life-threatening incident into a life-threatening incident."

— Louis Mayo, a law enforcement consultant, on a new Texas court ruling on liability from police pursuits. (3:5)

Around the Nation

Northeast

DELAWARE — Harrington police will shoot 200 pigeons that have laid siege to the downtown area, said Police Chief Frank Melvin Jr. The birds' feathers and droppings caused residents to complain, but foes of the idea said the birds should be trapped or euthanized.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The Department of Corrections said AIDS-related deaths among inmates in District jails rose from eight in 1989 to 20 in 1990. The steep rise has prompted inmates' rights advocates to request that jail officials provide improved medical care, condoms and allow the release of terminally ill prisoners.

MARYLAND — Prisoners at the Baltimore County Jail were to be held in five trailers starting Jan. 29, to satisfy a deadline set by a Federal court in September which ruled that the facility was overcrowded and unsanitary.

Gov. William D. Schaefer on Feb. 19 commuted the prison sentences of eight women who killed abusive men, saying he is convinced that they acted in self-defense. The prison sentences ranged from three years to life on convictions ranging from manslaughter to first-degree murder.

MASSACHUSETTS — The Lowell chapter of the Guardian Angels anti-crime group was disbanded early last month for not recruiting minorities. The group's founder, Curtis Shiva, had given the group a Jan. 1 deadline to address the problem. A spokesman said the Lowell group plans to reorganize.

Gov. William Weld early this month named Georgette Watson, co-founder of the Dorchester-based Drop-a-Dime anti-crime program, to head his Alliance Against Drugs program.

Former senior Drug Enforcement Administration agent Edward K. O'Brien pleaded guilty in a Federal court on Feb. 3 to cocaine trafficking charges stemming from his arrest in a sting by fellow agents. O'Brien once headed the DEA's Springfield office.

NEW JERSEY — A 17-year-old Newark youth led officers on a two-state, 12-mile, 90-mile-an-hour chase in which he roared through barricades and red lights and raced the wrong way down one-way streets while shooting wildly at his pursuers. Hector Castaneda, driving a stolen car, was finally stopped on Feb. 3 by 100 officers backed with a helicopter and an arsenal of weapons. He had led police on a chase that began in Kearney, N.J., and ended in New York City's Upper West Side. He faces more than a dozen charges in New Jersey and New York, including five counts of attempted murder.

A state grand jury indicted 20 people on drug charges on Feb. 13, including two former members of the Sea Girt Police Department, and accused them of operating a drug network in several Monmouth County localities. The indictment said that Sea Girt police headquarters served as a distribution point for marijuana and cocaine sales and that former Sgt. Joseph Beaumont,

former Capt. Guy Cavalieri and former Lieut. Robert Hindman were leaders in the narcotics ring.

NEW YORK — An indictment unsealed Jan. 3 charged a New York City police officer with manslaughter in the November shooting death of a Bronx woman who police had said threatened the officer with his nightstick as he tried to settle a domestic dispute. Arno Herwerth, 25, pleaded not guilty in the death of Mary Mitchell, 41, and he was suspended from the force without pay.

New York City police and Federal agents arrested 41 people in the Bronx on Jan. 9 in a bust of a well-armed heroin ring. The ring sold about \$25 million in heroin each year and its members — all under the age of 23 — have been implicated in at least eight shootings with automatic weapons. The 16-month investigation also snared drug dealers in Baltimore, a gun smuggler in Virginia and a clandestine factory inside a United Airlines hangar in Oakland, Calif., that assembled submachine guns.

Subway crime in New York City has dropped during the past four months, officials said, in what is only the second decline since 1987. Officials said \$10 million in overtime was paid to police officers last year, which effectively added 200 officers to the force.

An off-duty New York City police officer shot his girlfriend and killed himself on Feb. 3. Michael Morrissey, 27, shot himself to death after critically wounding Mary Redmond.

New York City Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown and his narcotics commanders announced the formation of a joint police-private sector effort to fight drugs called Police and Community Together: PACT Against Illegal Narcotics. The program came as a result of meetings between police officials and 200 business executives.

A New York City police officer who was arrested in the Bronx on Jan. 31 and charged with raping a prostitute is being investigated in connection with the slaying of another prostitute last year, police said. After police officers ordered Kevin Burke, 31, out of his car, they discovered a nude woman who was gagged and bound. Burke allegedly made comments while assaulting the victim that may tie him into the strangulation death of a prostitute last year, whose body was found near the scene of the alleged rape.

A former New York City police woman who had just settled a sexual harassment suit against the city climbed atop the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge on Feb. 5 in what she said was a protest against the terms of the settlement. It was the second time in five years that Maureen McKenna had scaled the 150-foot tower; the first time was during an alleged suicide attempt in 1986.

New York City Councilman Sal Albanese proposed that the city adopt an anti-car theft program similar to one in Michigan, which imposes a surcharge on insurance premiums and uses the funds to hire police and prosecutors who deal only with auto thefts. Albanese said New York City has the worst auto-theft rate in the nation, with 133,861 vehicles reported stolen in 1989 and losses totaling \$800 million.

New York Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown told a City Council committee on Feb. 19 that the amount of time suspects waited to see a judge after being arrested shrank last year, along with overtime paid to officers booking suspects, thanks to new technology. The average arrest-to-arraignment time dropped to 34 hours last year from 40 in 1989, and arrest overtime decreased from \$22.8 million in 1989 to \$17.6 million last year, Brown said.

More than 1,000 semiautomatic handguns are said to be lying unused at a police firing range in the Bronx because of Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown's concerns about the pistols' safety. Currently, only 456 police officers — most of them detectives, intelligence officers or members of the Organized Crime Control Bureau — have been issued the weapons.

A seven-month-long undercover operation by the New York City Housing Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration culminated Feb. 13 in the arrests of several people alleged to be members of two crack gangs based in a Brooklyn public housing project. Officials said the gangs had been distributing drugs throughout the borough.

PENNSYLVANIA — Pittsburgh police said increased crack trafficking was responsible for six of 10 killings that occurred in the city during a 10-day period late last month, and that gunmen have taken to wearing bulletproof vests. Police Chief Mayer DeRoy said the slayings prove that Pittsburgh is not "immune to what's been happening in other cities" as a result of crack dealing.

Southeast

ALABAMA — A six-month moratorium on the release of violent inmates was lifted by the Board of Pardon and Paroles early this month. A unanimous vote by the board will be required before a violent inmate is released.

FLORIDA — Lakeland Police Chief Sam Baca on Jan. 13 ordered the department's internal affairs unit to investigate allegations that officers Michael Branch and Bill Raebig asked for donations of beer and liquor during their weekend shift on Jan. 11-13. The officers allegedly entered two Lakeland bars and solicited liquor donations for a private party for police officers.

Authorities in the Gainesville area say they plan to request an additional \$500,000 in U.S. Justice Department funds to cover costs of its ongoing investigation into last August's serial killings of five University of Gainesville students. A suspect in the slayings reportedly has been identified but not charged. [See LEN, Oct. 31, 1990.]

A state task force has been formed to investigate "an alarming pattern" of church fires across the state and establish whether the arsonists are connected. The Church-Arson Task Force will coordinate probes into at least a dozen church fires reported since July. While no major injuries or deaths have been reported, damage estimates to churches burned in Fort Myers, Gainesville,

Sanford and Winter Haven have reached the millions of dollars.

Store clerks unpacking bananas in a Tampa supermarket found about 74 pounds of cocaine in three crates, police said early this month. It was the fourth illegal stash of cocaine to be found in fruit crates since Feb. 8. Three others were found in Orlando and Crystal, and another in Terre Haute, Ind.

GEORGIA — Walter Moody pleaded innocent to firearms and obstruction of justice charges stemming from the 1989 mail bombings that killed an Alabama judge and a Savannah civil rights lawyer. His lawyers say they may pursue an insanity defense for Moody, who faces a 70-count indictment stemming from the bombings.

Haralson County authorities are continuing a search for a 12-year-old boy who wounded a sheriff's deputy and then escaped in a pickup truck Feb. 13. Deputy Steve Bell was answering a burglary call in Tallapoosa when he confronted the boy allegedly trying to steal a four-wheel all-terrain vehicle. The boy pulled out a .22-caliber pistol and shot Bell in the arm.

LOUISIANA — Recorded messages are being put in place to identify calls from Angola prison to people outside the facility, in an effort to end the use of phones by inmates to place personal ads and run scams, authorities said.

Ex-New Orleans police officer Ralph Jones, 35, faces trial next month on charges of money laundering and conspiracy to sell cocaine. His former partner David Fisher, 31, will plead guilty, his lawyer said. The pair were arrested in a sting by Federal agents in November.

MISSISSIPPI — An investigation is underway into the shooting death of Ollie Young by Columbus police officer Polly Speed. The incident occurred when police responded to a disturbance call and found Young wielding a knife.

NORTH CAROLINA — The FBI is investigating the claims of police corruption made by a man convicted Jan. 22 on drug charges. Sam McCotter, 40, said that two New Bern police sergeants helped his drug distribution ring.

SOUTH CAROLINA — The Charleston County sheriff's and police forces merged on Jan. 1 into a combined agency headed by Sheriff Al Cannon. The new department, which employs 540 people and has a \$16.9-million budget, was approved by voters last November.

TENNESSEE — University of Tennessee trustees are considering a plan to expand the role of the Knoxville police in probes of campus crime. Campus police have been criticized for the handling of a 1988 slaying of a student and an October attack on a coed.

VIRGINIA — Gov. L. Douglas Wilder on Feb. 19 spared the life of a 33-year-old man whose supporters claim was wrongly convicted of murdering a woman and raping and murdering her 15-year-old daughter. Wilder issued a conditional pardon for Joseph Giarratano, an accomplished jailhouse lawyer who was scheduled to die in the electric chair Feb. 22. Giarratano's sentence

was commuted to life in prison with a chance for parole after 25 years. He was also allowed to seek a new trial.

Richmond officials gathered Feb. 14 to dedicate a \$3.1-million, 100-inmate addition to the Richmond City Jail. The medium-security facility, which features a state-of-the-art electronic command center, is an outgrowth of a suit filed by Sheriff Andrew Winston in 1988 in which state and city officials agreed to share the cost of the addition.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Chicago prosecutors rejected a deal last month that could have saved killer Larry Eyler from execution in exchange for pleading guilty in two killings and supplying them with information on 20 other unsolved murders. Cook County State's Attorney Jack O'Malley called Eyler's offer "extortion of the most venal and gruesome nature." Eyler, 37, was sentenced to death for the mutilation killing of a 15-year-old boy.

Federal authorities have busted a Rock Island-based gambling ring they say took in nearly \$4.5 million in 43 months. Eight people were arrested and charged with gambling, drug and money-laundering offenses.

Chicago's January homicide record was broken last month when 76 killings were investigated by police. Authorities said they could not account for the rise, saying slayings usually decline during the cold-weather months. The old record of 75 murders was set in January 1975.

INDIANA — AWOL Marine Christopher Peterson, 22, and Antwain McGee, 21, were charged early this month with armed robbery and attempted murder at a Crown Point restaurant. Police said Peterson was responsible for seven fatal shootings since Oct. 30.

A state House committee has approved a bill that will impose four-year sentences and \$10,000 fines for those who take part in gang activity. Gang members' parents could be liable for damages under the measure, which goes to the full House for a vote.

MICHIGAN — Detroit police and firefighters faced off Jan. 28 in an eight-week "Battle of the Badges" weight-loss contest. Pledges, made on a per-pound basis, will benefit the Children's Hospital of Michigan.

OHIO — The Ohio Supreme Court was expected to hear arguments Feb. 6 from lawyers for Hamilton County Prosecutor Arthur Ney and the Cincinnati solicitor's office over who should get a bigger cut of cash and assets seized from drug dealers. Ney asked for a bigger cut of money confiscated in drug arrests in return for prosecuting cases. City officials rebuffed his request for a 20-percent share for deciding one case. Ney sued and lost in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court, and lost again in the Ohio First District Court of Appeals.

A Lancaster high school student was

in guarded condition early this month after being shot in the back of a school bus. Police have charged a 15-year-old girl with the attempted murder of Kurt Woolum.



Plains States

IOWA — A Federal jury in Des Moines on Jan. 31 convicted a man — described by prosecutors as an odd person who wore the same underwear "a long time" — on four felony counts in connection with the thefts of thousands of rare books from 45 libraries and museums in the United States and Canada. Stephen Blumberg, who had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, also was found guilty of stealing musical instruments and stained glass windows. Prosecutor Linda Reade called Blumberg "a thief of historical proportions" who "stole from the cultural history of the United States." [See LEN, March 31, 1990.]

Winnebago County Sheriff Don Vold retired Feb. 10 after 22 years in the post and has been replaced by deputy Thomas Lillquist. Vold, who had no prior law enforcement experience prior to his 1968 election, said he was thankful that only one serious crime — a murder during the early 1970's — had occurred during his tenure. Vold had a challenging first night on the job — he had to respond alone to a car accident that killed two people because his only deputy at the time — Lillquist — was laid up with the flu.

MONTANA — Under a bill intro-

duced in the state Senate this month, campus police would be allowed to carry firearms full time. Under current law, campus police officers are allowed to carry guns only between the hours of 8 P.M. and 8 A.M. or when guarding valuables.



Southwest

ARIZONA — Seven prominent Arizona legislators and seven other political figures were indicted by a Maricopa County grand jury Feb. 5 on charges of bribery, money laundering and filing false election statements. The charges grew out of a 13-month sting operation in which J. Anthony Vincent, a self-described gaming consultant, paid lawmakers thousands of dollars in a campaign to make casino gambling legal.

Phoenix police were searching for a car seen in the vicinity of a park where an explosion of a camper killed a Canadian man on Feb. 2. Police are unsure whether a propane tank explosion was responsible for the death of Stephen Wilson or whether the death was a homicide. Witnesses reported seeing a car that contained explosives near the site of the explosion.

COLORADO — Longmont police soon will be armed with a cayenne pepper-based spray that will be used to subdue violent suspects. The spray was recommended by a task force on non-lethal weapons that was formed after

police shot and killed a man in 1989.

Boulder Police Chief Jay Propst, 56, said early this month he would retire in the spring after 12 years on the job. Propst will remain on the job until the city manager names his successor.

NEW MEXICO — The alibi of a former Albuquerque police officer on trial for first-degree murder, armed robbery and burglary charges was put into doubt early last month when the mother of his girlfriend — who had testified that defendant Matthew Griffin was with her at the time of the April 1989 murder of Michael Howard — said her daughter was still recovering from major surgery just days before the killing. Griffin is one trial for Howard's murder, five armed bank robberies during 1988 and 1989, and one count each of burglary and evidence tampering.

TEXAS — The family of a black inmate who died in Cleveland City Jail in March 1988 reached a cash settlement Jan. 9 in a wrongful-death lawsuit brought against Liberty County and Cleveland officials, including 10 police officers. The death of Kenneth Earl Simpson prompted protests of racial injustice because the inmate died after a struggle with 10 officers — three of whom were black — in the jail. Details of the settlement were not disclosed.

Dallas police suspect that one person is responsible for the slayings of two prostitutes, whose bodies were found with "unusual facial mutilations." The two victims, both of whom worked out of the same South Dallas motel, were shot in the back of the head. Their bodies were found in the same area, partially clothed, and both bore facial mutilations that authorities said appear

to be "almost a planned signature" of the killer.

A ruling by former Attorney General Jim Mattox, released last month, said that a proposal to randomly test law officers for drugs would violate state constitutional guarantees of privacy unless a "compelling government objective" exists.

Crowded jails were blamed by Harris County authorities for the high cost of overtime paid in 1990 to some members of the Sheriff's Department. Over \$6 million in overtime was paid last year to sheriff's employees, some of whom doubled their regular annual pay.

The number of violent crimes reported in Dallas during January decreased compared with figures for the same period last year, but robberies were up 17 percent, police said. Overall, a 1-percent increase in crime was reported by Dallas authorities last month compared to January 1990. Violent crime was down 5 percent as a result of decreases in the number of rapes and aggravated assaults reported to police. The number of homicides reported in January — 35 — was the same as in January 1990.



Far West

CALIFORNIA — Moreno Valley police have alerted local merchants to be on the lookout for a man believed responsible for three robberies since

Jan. 16, during which he forced female clerks to disrobe at knifepoint before tying them up. None of the victims was sexually assaulted, police say.

The names of persons admitted to hospitals for mental health care are being recorded in computers located at the California Department of Justice as part of a gun-control law that took effect Jan. 1. Justice officials insist that the files are used only to determine eligibility should any of the patients apply for firearm ownership. To allay the concerns of psychiatrists and other health professionals, officials have promised to give their "highest priority" to safeguarding the confidentiality of the information, and say that computer records will be destroyed once voluntarily admitted patients are discharged. [See LEN, Nov. 30, 1990]

Civil rights activists began a probe into violence against immigrants and Latino residents in the San Diego-Tijuana area on Feb. 6. They say that from May 1988 to May 1989, 33 homicides have occurred at the U.S.-Mexico border, and the group blames U.S. Border Patrol officers, hate groups and racial vigilantes for the killings.

IDAHO — The Aryan Nations white supremacist group has dropped a \$1.1-million lawsuit it filed to protest police surveillance, after the group and Kootenai County officials agreed to pay their own legal fees. Richard Butler, founder of the hate group, filed the suit in 1987 against then-Sheriff Merl Stalder and former Undersheriff Larry Broadbent, complaining that deputies were posted outside the compound and had written down license numbers and photographed attendees at the Aryan World Congress.

The chaser is as bad as the shot:

Texas court ruling gives pursuits a new wrinkle

Texas law enforcement agencies should draft police pursuit policies that are comparable to guidelines for the use of deadly force, experts say, following a court ruling that expanded the potential for liability resulting from high-speed chases.

The 3-1 ruling by the Texas Supreme Court reversed summary judgments granted to the City of Mesquite and four police officers who pursued a car whose occupants they suspected of engaging in prostitution. The suspects tried to elude pursuing officers by driving the wrong way on a highway access road, but they crashed into another car, killing one occupant and injuring others.

Brenda Travis, one of the injured, and the family of the dead passenger, Leonel Lozano, and others in the Travis car filed suit against the City of Mesquite and the police officers, alleging negligence, gross negligence and civil rights violations. They also sued Stephen Adkins, whose attempted escape from the officers who had stopped him precipitated the pursuit, for negligence and gross negligence.

A trial court granted a partial summary judgment requested by the police officers and the city but denied summary judgment as to other

claims. The court later granted final summary judgment in favor of the City of Mesquite and the police officers, and severed the plaintiff's cause of action against them from the plaintiff's cause of action against Adkins and his two passengers. Those judgments were upheld on appeal.

Contributing Factors

On Dec. 31, the Texas Supreme Court reversed the lower court, ruling that "the summary judgment evidence raised a fact issue whether the decision to pursue... was a proximate cause of the accident." The decision frees Travis and other plaintiffs to pursue liability claims against Mesquite and Officers Vestal Ashby and Johnny McClure, who had stopped Adkins and chased him when he began to flee. Two other officers who merely responded to Ashby and McClure's call for assistance were granted summary judgments by the Texas Supreme Court.

Both Ashby and McClure testified in trial court that they knew their actions could have resulted in injury, and the Supreme Court said that the summary judgment evidence inferred that Adkins drove down the access road at an excessive speed as a result of the police decision to give chase. "There was summary judgment evidence that the conduct of the police officers was a

cause in fact of the accident in question," the court's opinion stated.

The justices also ruled that the police officers should have anticipated the dangers that the chase presented for others and that their negligence "is not superseded and will not be excused when the criminal conduct is a foreseeable result of such negligence."

"We recognize that police officers must make their decisions about pursuing a fleeing suspect rapidly while under pressure," the justices opined, "but we have concluded that there is no special statutory provision excepting police officers from the recited legal standards for proximate cause. Police officers must balance the risk to the public with their duty to enforce the law to choose an appropriate course of conduct. Public safety should not be thrown to the winds in the heat of the chase."

The court also ruled that the evidence offered in support of the summary judgment for the City of Mesquite failed to show that the city had provided appropriate training and policies for high-speed police pursuits "addressing factors analogous to those for use of deadly force."

Such policies and training, the court said, are necessary for a city to establish "that it was not consciously indifferent to the rights of citizens using its highways and streets."

While the decision is applicable only in Texas, it will be used by lawyers in other states representing third parties who are injured as a result of police pursuits, according to Louis Mayo, president of the police consulting firm of Murphy, Mayo and Associates. Mayo, a former National Institute of Justice official, is the co-author of an NIJ report on police pursuits that urged the adoption of restrictive policies in order to avoid liability resulting from such chases.

An "Omnibus" Decision

Calling the Mesquite case a "sweeping omnibus decision," Mayo said the ruling indicates that "if a police department does not have policies, training, and supervision for automobile pursuits, consistent with those required for the use of firearms, and there results an accident in which somebody gets hurt, the police department will probably be liable."

Geoffrey Alpert, a University of South Carolina professor who has spent 10 years studying deadly force and pursuit policies, said the Texas Supreme Court decision was one of a "new line of cases" which have held that police are responsible if they "proximately cause" criminal suspects to drive in such a manner that might result in injuries to third parties.

"If the police anticipates the dangers, not only is the bad guy responsible, then so, too, is the police officer," Alpert said. "And there is a line of other cases saying the same thing — that if it's so obvious that there's going to be an accident, then the police officer's actions are also part of the cause."

While "progressive" police departments have rewritten their pursuit policies in recent years, Alpert predicted that the decision will reinforce the trend and force departments that haven't formulated such policies to do so or to review protocols already in place. Mayo noted that some departments are sorely lacking in pursuit policies — so much so "that if you ask most police departments how many pursuits they had last year, they can't tell you."

The Texas decision will probably prod some agencies to put policies in place since lawyers in other states will be pointing to the case as back-drop in similar cases, Mayo said. "If you accept the fundamental premise that the primary responsibility of police is to protect human life... then it follows on a policy basis that it would be a violation of these principles for the police to escalate any non-life-threatening incident into a life-threatening incident," he said.

Chief concerns

Shreveport, La., officials are resuming their search for a new police chief after settling legal hurdles posed by two applicants for the job — a woman who contended that the job's age requirement was unfair and a former Air Force colonel who felt his experience as a military police official qualified him for the position.

Melissa Wright, 33, the sole female applicant for the position, had sought an injunction against the hiring of a police chief as she began a legal challenge against a local Civil Service rule that required applicants for police chief to be at least 35 years of age. Wright also contested an eligibility requirement that called for 10 years of public law enforcement experience with a public law enforcement agency, according to City Attorney Jerald Jones. Wright obtained a temporary restraining order against the city keeping it from hiring a police chief "until such time as she was allowed to take the examination," Jones told LEN.

In a motion filed in Louisiana's First Judicial District Court, Wright contended that there was "no rational basis" for the age requirement, and that the work experience qualification was discriminatory against women since many women have only come into policing in the past 20 years, Jones said. Women began to join the Shreveport Police Department in 1977, noted Jones. The 10-year requirement "for all intents and purposes, precluded most of the females in the Police Department from applying for the chief's position," said Jones.

Following a hearing, Judge Charles Scott ruled on Feb. 8 that the age requirement was "blatantly unconstitutional" and in direct violation of state

laws against employment discrimination on the basis of age. Scott noted that gubernatorial candidates are eligible to campaign at age 25, and that there was no age limit on those seeking to hold the office of sheriff. Scott also ruled that Wright had enough experience to fulfill that requirement.

The city will not appeal Scott's ruling, said Jones, partly "because we want to get a police chief in place" and also because city officials felt that the age requirement was "antiquated." Jones noted that the Civil Service Commission last year did away with a similar age requirement for the position of fire chief.

The city will be giving another exam for the job on March 26 and Wright will be taking the exam, along with other candidates under the age of 35. Those who pass will go on a list to be presented to Mayor Hazel Beard, who will interview the candidates and make the final decision.

Wright's was the second of two legal challenges that forced Shreveport officials to postpone the selection of a police chief. Previously, the Civil Service Commission rejected the application of a former Air Force officer on the grounds that his 23 years in the military police did not qualify as experience with a public law enforcement agency. Col. Robert Stamps, who commanded Security Police forces on six Air Force bases during his career, took the matter to court, and on Feb. 4 Judge Frank Thaxton ruled that military police experience did qualify Stamps for the job.

Shreveport officials hope to name a new police chief in April. Former Police Chief Charles Gruber left the department last June to head the Elgin, Ill., Police Department.

Top of the heap

A Los Angeles deputy police chief with 27 years of law enforcement experience has been tapped to head the Dallas Police Department, replacing former Police Chief Maek Vines, who was forced out of his job last September.

William M. Rathburn, 49, was named by City Manager Jan Hart on Jan. 25 as her choice to replace Vines, who goes on trial in March on charges that he lied to city officials during a probe into the dismissal of a police officer who had shot an unarmed civilian to death.

Rathburn, who most recently was in charge of the Los Angeles Police Department's sprawling Operations South Bureau, which includes five separate divisions, is expected to assume his duties in Dallas on March 5. Rathburn, who has headed the Operations South Bureau for the past three years, is probably best known for planning security arrangements for the 1984 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles.

Rathburn was elevated to the rank of deputy chief in 1986 and had been a member of the LAPD's senior command since 1980. He joined the LAPD in 1963 and has held command-level posts in the department's Personnel and Training Bureau and the Support Services Bureau. He also served as the administrative commander for Police Chief Daryl F. Gates.

As commander of the Operations South Bureau, Rathburn was in charge of 1,300 sworn and civilian personnel

Detroit suffers Hart failure

Detroit Police Chief William L. Hart, once as much a fixture of city government as the Mayor he served, Coleman Young, was removed from office earlier this month, two days after he was indicted by a Federal grand jury.

Hart pleaded not guilty on Feb. 15 to charges stemming from a Federal probe into the alleged multimillion-dollar theft from a secret fund used by police to pay informers, buy drugs and conduct undercover investigations. [See LEN, Feb. 14, 1990.] A former civilian deputy chief, Kenneth Weiner, whose revelations prompted an 18-month-long Federal probe into the alleged theft, also pleaded not guilty to charges stemming from the investigation.

Young suspended Hart with pay on Feb. 13, and appointed Stanley Knox, a 51-year-old precinct commander, as the chief's replacement. Hart's lawyer, Norman Lippitt, indicated that Hart would seek a leave of absence that would allow him to return to his old job if he is cleared of the charges. Young, while not ruling out Hart's return to the force, said that the morale of the Police Department depended on having a permanent police chief and he did not want Knox to feel that his tenure was temporary.

U.S. Attorney Stephen Markman accused Young and the Detroit Police Department of delaying the probe through unspecified "legal roadblocks and obstacles." He added that the grand jury found "no credible evidence" to indict Young in

connection with the theft of police funds. During its 17-year run in Detroit, Young's administration has been a target of several investigations involving allegations of corruption, but the Mayor has never been formally charged with wrongdoing.

In a press conference announcing Hart's dismissal, Young said he still supported the man he chose in 1976 to lead the Police Department. Young, who is black, said he believed that Hart, 67, had become a victim of a vendetta by Federal prosecutors against black officials, including the Mayor. "This, in my opinion, is a political trial. The Chief was indicted because he got caught in a trap that was set for me," he said.

Hart and Weiner, 44, are charged with embezzling \$2.6 million from the undercover operations fund, which was set up in 1980. Hart was charged with seven counts, including embezzling \$1.3 million from the fund and obstructing justice by tampering with a witness who was to testify against him before the grand jury. Weiner, who is white, was charged with stealing \$1.3 million from the fund and diverting it to bogus companies, conspiracy and tax evasion. One of the companies reportedly paid the \$3,000 monthly rent on the Beverly Hills, Calif., home of the Chief's daughter.

The indictment said that Hart and Weiner conspired to embezzle money from the police fund, to which both had access, beginning in 1986. Weiner is accused of forming five dummy corporations with accounts in California banks, which were paid with 54 checks

from the police fund totaling \$1.3 million. Hart is charged with cashing 98 checks from the funds totaling \$1.3 million and having the cash delivered to him or placed in his office safe. The indictment further accuses the former Police Chief of telling city officials that the payments were for "covert operations," which could not be revealed without putting undercover officers in danger.

The embezzlement and obstruction of justice charges carry maximum sentences of 10 years in prison; conspiracy, a maximum of five years, and tax evasion, three years.

The indictments were derived from information given to the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service by Weiner, who was a business associate of Young's. Weiner, who left the Police Department in 1986, was convicted on Jan. 15 on 40 unrelated charges of engaging in a pyramid scheme that cheated investors out of millions of dollars. Weiner faces a maximum 10-year prison term on each of the most serious charges.

It was during the probe into the pyramid scheme that Weiner, who was a partner with Young in an investment company dealing in gold and diamonds, began to make charges of money-laundering and bribe-taking against the Mayor. He became an informant for both the FBI and the IRS, taping conversations with the Mayor, before being dropped by the agencies for being unreliable. Young refused to testify at Weiner's trial, citing Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination.

who serve a population of well over 500,000 people. The 58-square-mile area also is known as a hub for Los Angeles' violent gang subculture, and accounts for much of the city's homicides. He reportedly requested the assignment and has been credited with improving relations between police officers and the minority community in South-Central Los Angeles.

Rathburn holds a bachelor's degree in public management from Pepperdine University and a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California. He also has a certificate in traffic police administration from Northwestern University.

Rathburn is a past recipient of the Police Officer of the Year award, presented annually by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade Magazine.

All in the family

The Birmingham, Ala., City Council voted Feb. 19 to award Mayor Richard Arrington's daughter \$21,000 in a settlement of a brutality claim against the Police Department that stemmed from her arrest last July. That arrest touched off a scandal that led to the indictment of Police Chief Arthur Deutech and other officials for allegedly tampering with her arrest records.

The settlement was reached with Erica Arrington in exchange for her

promise not to press a \$100,000 police brutality claim against the city. She was arrested last July 4 and charged with inciting to riot, failure to disperse and disorderly conduct. The incident set off a major scandal when it was alleged that Deutech and other police officials may have tampered with her arrest records. They were named in an indictment handed down in December and charged with tampering with government records, a misdemeanor.

Deutech remains on duty as Police Chief while awaiting trial, scheduled for April 1. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1990.]

Miss Arrington, who was acquitted of the charges against her last summer, alleged that she had been brutalized by Officer Jerry Bahakel during her arrest. Bahakel, who received a 90-day suspension without pay in August for an incident unrelated to Miss Arrington's arrest, was fired Nov. 27 for "repeated acts of insubordination." Bahakel is pursuing his own lawsuit in U.S. District Court, alleging harassment by police officials and that his suspension and subsequent dismissal were politically motivated.

Ups and downs

January proved a busy month for Wheeling, Ill., Police Chief Michael Haeger. On Jan. 21, at a gala banquet, he was sworn in as president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. The next day, Haeger went on trial as a

defendant in a discrimination suit filed by his department's only black officer.

The Federal lawsuit against Haeger, who has led the 50-officer Wheeling department since 1982, was filed by Robert Pressley, a 12-year veteran of the department. Pressley accuses Haeger of condoning racial harassment by fellow officers, and alleges that Haeger disciplined him harshly only because of his race.

"This is just something a chief must face these days," Haeger, who denies the charges, told the Chicago Tribune. "As a chief, you must be prepared to deal with it."

The allegations and subsequent trial have not affected Haeger's standing in the Illinois chiefs' association, said George Koertge, the organization's executive director, who added that Haeger enjoys the respect of the group's 1,000 members. "He's not doing what many other chiefs haven't done — being sued," said Koertge, who joined the association in 1977, the same year as Haeger. "He's been an excellent member and served on committees. I'm sure he'll make an excellent president," Koertge said.

Haeger, who holds a master's degree in criminal justice, began his law enforcement career as a prison police officer at the Federal correctional facility in Leavenworth, Kan. The 43-year-old chief was also deputy police chief of the Woodridge, Ill., Police Department, for five years.

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Chicago PD cleans up its act

It's a dirty job and somebody's got to do it, but the work of fingerprinting criminal suspects in Chicago is becoming a tidier task as the Police Department continues to expand a \$1.5-million electronic fingerprint system that will be in place in all of its 25 districts by the end of the year.

When the expansion of the high-tech system is completed, the Chicago Police Department will become the first in the world that routinely fingerprints suspects with a computer instead of an inkpad.

"I'm not going to miss the ink," said Dale Augle, a lockup keeper at the East Chicago police district who fingerprints suspects. Augle told the Chicago Sun-Times that he washes his hands about 20 times a day, leaving them raw and cracked, in order to remove the printer's ink that is traditionally used to fingerprint suspects. He said he is looking forward to the start-up of the new system in his district, which will be among the first in the city to make the switch. "This is a cleaner, more efficient system," he said.

With the electronic fingerprint system, suspects place their fingers on a glass scanning device and a computer will record their fingerprints. The sys-

tem offers several advantages: it's clean and quick, it's more accurate than the inkpad system, and it will allow suspects to post bail sooner.

Using the old fingerprinting system, a lockup keeper would ink each of a suspect's fingers and roll them individually on a card. Four cards would be made for each suspect — two for the Police Department and one each for the Illinois State Police and the FBI. The process can take up to 15 minutes. But with electronic fingerprinting, the lockup keeper only has to take one print from each digit. A computer screen lets the keeper see immediately whether it's a good print.

A real advantage to the new system is that it greatly reduces the amount of time it takes a suspect to post bail. Fingerprints produced by ink had to be carried to police headquarters in downtown Chicago, and 12-to-24-hour turnaround times were common. Officials expect that once the new system is in place, suspects will be able to post bail in about two hours.

The Police Department will continue to provide the FBI and State Police with ink prints but officials predict that those agencies will also set up similar electronic systems in the future.

The electronic fingerprint system will complete a program to computerize the booking process which began in 1986 when the Police Department purchased a \$4.5-million Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS, which is fast-becoming a standard high-tech adjunct to law enforcement, scans fingerprint cards from 800,000 suspects and converts the ink prints to digital data, allowing police to solve crimes by matching fingerprints found at crime scenes with those stored in the computer. Such systems compare over 2,000 prints per second. Chicago police have investigated about 15,000 crimes and identified 1,500 suspects with the aid of AFIS.

The electronic fingerprint system will enhance AFIS capabilities because prints will be clearer and unmarred by the smudges that blemish up to 20 percent of records taken by Chicago police. Augle also pointed out that suspects, particularly rearestees who often attempt to sabotage the booking process by defacing their prints, are more cooperative when the electronic system is used. They are fascinated by watching the system work and some have even assisted in making a better print, he said.

Louisiana drug law speaks in incomplete sentences

Criminal justice officials in Louisiana are concerned that hundreds of drug cases could be placed in limbo because the Legislature did not include penalties when it expanded anti-drug laws last year.

Drug arrests are continuing, and at least one judge so far has refused to drop cocaine-possession charges against a man because of the apparent failure by the Legislature to spell out penalties for drug offenses, but some officials say it is likely that the state Supreme Court will have to decide whether prosecutions can occur under the current law.

Lawyers for Marcel Williams, 31, will go to a state appeals court seeking to have the drug possession charges against their client thrown out, after Judge Alvin Oser of Orleans Parish District Court refused to do so in a Jan. 22 ruling. Williams was arrested in September for possessing a small

amount of cocaine and remains in jail.

Last July, state legislators amended Louisiana's anti-drug law to add anabolic steroids to the list of controlled substances. But lawmakers failed to write in the penalties for possessing any of the drugs covered by the law, including opium, methamphetamine, morphine and cocaine. Instead, they let stand three asterisks that, according to a 1974 decision by the state Supreme Court, are customarily used to refer to parts of a law that were to remain unchanged.

Public defenders who represented Williams sought to have the charges against their client dismissed because the Legislature had not explicitly spelled out penalties under the revision of the anti-drug law. In his ruling, Judge Oser said that the three asterisks in the law were, in effect, legal shorthand substituting for the penalties that the Legislature failed to include in the revision.

Audit says overtime pads Detroit pensions

If some city officials have their way, Detroit Police Department employees will no longer be allowed to build up overtime pay for years in order to collect the money when they retire — a practice that is costing the city millions of dollars, with some of the money going to officers who aren't supposed to be eligible for overtime pay at all.

A report released last month reviewing police finances for the two years ending June 30, 1988, condemns the practice of allowing police officials to bank their overtime and cash in when they retire. The officials are paid the overtime at the rate they were making at retirement — even if they accrued the overtime hours while being paid at a lower pay scale.

Auditor General Roger Short, whose office prepared the report, also noted that Mayor Coleman A. Young, in an executive order issued in 1971, barred city administrators from being paid overtime. The directive would automatically ban police officials above the rank of inspector and who are on the administrative roster from collecting overtime. For some reason that remains unclear to city officials, those officers are still allowed to accrue overtime.

"We're tired of dealing with this issue," Short said in an interview with the Detroit Free Press. "This is money going to them that could be used for other purposes." Short has been a longtime opponent of the practice, which he

Continued on Page 8

"That number is not in service..."

Answering machine fills in for day shift at budget-buffed Mass. PD

An answering machine at the Monson, Mass., Police Department is directing residents in need of police assistance during the daytime hours to contact the State Police or emergency service agencies. The reason? Budget cuts and the failure by voters to approve a tax override forced officials of the town to scrap the Police Department's day shift indefinitely.

On Feb. 1, the Police Department's day shift went out of business in an effort to cut overtime accumulated after the earlier layoffs of four dispatchers and one of the department's eight police officers. The shutdown of the day shift was the result of a \$92,000 deficit facing the town for this fiscal year and the "resounding" defeat by voters of a budget override that would have allowed the Police Department to continue "at the level it had been operating," according to Grace Makepeace, the town's executive secretary.

"Because of the overtime that was created by having four less people in the department, we realized recently that there was insufficient money in the account to go until June 30 [the end of the fiscal year] and that some measures had to be taken," Makepeace told LEN.

The day shift was targeted, said Makepeace, because it was felt that other agencies could respond to the daytime needs of the town's residents and because crime generally occurs at a lower rate during the daytime hours.

Makepeace was not optimistic about the possible reinstatement of the day shift after the July 1 start of the town's new fiscal year. She noted that Massachusetts' severe economic problems are not improving and the state budget will reflect a continuing trend of decreasing state aid to localities. "We have virtually no free cash and no major reserves from which we can draw upon. . . . We anticipate a 10- to 20-percent reduction

to the local aid that we receive from the state next year. Ten percent is \$300,000 and our budget is only \$1 million to start with, so with every dollar we reinstate to the Police Department, we'll have to find a place to take it from," she said. "The best news will be that the cut is only 10 percent."

Instead, it may the voters who decide whether they are willing to fund the Police Department through increased taxes. "It's going to be up to the voters to decide how they want to prioritize services in the town. None of the people, including the Board of Selectmen, wanted to do this. It wasn't a first-choice option. It is just that there isn't any money," said Makepeace.

No significant increases in crime have been reported in the town of 7,700, located near the Massachusetts-Connecticut state line, about 15 miles south-east of Springfield. Townspeople are aligning themselves into two "very opposite camps" — those who are angry about the reduction in police services and are formulating strategies to combat the cuts, and those who "don't think we need the police all that badly," said Makepeace.

LEN attempted to reach police officials for comment on the action but only succeeded in reaching the recorded message. But Makepeace said the police were feeling the stress of the situation. "They're professional people. They're proud of doing their job, and feel that they can't do their job the way they would like to serve the town."

Another concern to both police and Monson residents is that wide publicity about the daytime shutdown will add further stress and alert criminals that the town is ripe for picking, added Makepeace. "That is making people angrier and more nervous than the initial shutdown [of the police shift]," she said.

Amnesty International alleges 12-year pattern of suspect torture

A report published by the human rights group Amnesty International last month charges that Chicago police "systematically tortured or otherwise ill-treated" suspected criminals in their custody from 1972 to 1984 by placing plastic bags over the heads of detainees, carrying out mock executions and subjecting prisoners to electric shocks.

The allegations were revealed in a civil lawsuit by one of the alleged victims, Andrew Wilson, who was convicted of killing two police officers in 1982. Wilson's conviction was overturned by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1987 and a retrial ordered after the court found that his confession in police custody may have been coerced. Wilson has since been retried and convicted and is serving a life sentence, along with his brother Jackie, who was also charged in the deaths of the two police officers.

During the hunt for the policemen's killer, at least 200 black residents in the South Side of Chicago made complaints about police brutality, said AI, citing local press reports at the time of the investigation.

The Police Department has made no comment on the allegations, according

to chief spokeswoman Tina Vicini. "We did not reply to those charges. They made the statement but they didn't come through with any documentation," she told LEN.

Lynn Nottage, of AI's New York office, declined to comment on the report, because the allegations had occurred within the jurisdiction of its U.S. section. She referred inquiries to the group's London headquarters, which issued the report.

Amnesty International said it had written to the Cook County State's Attorney and the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, requesting an investigation into the allegations. It has also asked Chicago officials to open a full inquiry into the claims.

The report said that during an investigation prior to filing a civil lawsuit against the City of Chicago claiming Wilson had been tortured in police custody, Wilson's lawyers located more than 20 other people who alleged they had been tortured by police officers of the Police Department's Area 2 station from 1972 and 1984. Eight people said they had been subjected to beatings and electric shocks, while others said they had had plastic bags placed over their

heads or had been threatened with mock executions. Twelve people filed complaints with the Office of Professional Standards (OPS), the agency responsible for investigating charges of police misconduct in Chicago, but the allegations were dismissed by DPS as "not sustained." The AI report said that two of the complainants were later awarded damages in civil actions.

The report added that the medical director of a hospital that treats Cook County jail inmates urged a police investigation after seeing Wilson's injuries, but a subsequent inquiry by OPS also recommended that the complaint be dismissed as "not sustained."

In June 1989, a jury hearing Wilson's case concluded that his constitutional rights had been violated when he was arrested in February 1982, and that there existed at that time a "de facto policy within the City of Chicago and the Police Department to ill-treat prisoners suspected of killing police officers." However, the jury failed to find that Wilson had been the victim of excessive force and cleared the three officers named in his complaint. The AI report said an appeal against that decision was pending.

Other Voices

(A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.)

Give us cops, give us candor

"Hardly anything does more violence to a mayor's credibility with tax-weary New Yorkers than the kind of fancy fiscal footwork that seems to have become part of the proposed financing for Mayor David Dinkins' crime plan. Dinkins pitched his plan as a way to put more cops on the street and to steer kids away from crime. His message seemed irresistible: cops and kids. But now the arithmetic telegraphs a new message: cops, kids — and several hundred million for the city's treasury or existing criminal justice functions. The old backdoor revenue trick, a mayoral favorite for generations. In these austere times, Dinkins & Co. can certainly justify raising additional revenue. But by not publicly disclosing the new bonus feature, Dinkins runs the risk of creating a taxpayer backlash."

— *New York Newsday*
Jan. 23, 1991

A right to machine guns?

"The Supreme Court in the past has found no constitutional bar to legislation requiring the registration of handguns or prohibiting the sale of firearms to convicted felons, the mentally incapacitated and other groups thought to be especially dangerous when armed. But when Congress prohibited future private ownership of machine guns in 1986, the National Rifle Association thought it had a stronger case to bring before the justices. That law, says the NRA, is the first ban in American history on firearms possession by law-abiding citizens, and because it is such a sweeping restriction, it violates the Second Amendment. Yesterday the Supreme Court declined to consider that argument. It's not easy to get any kind of gun control legislation through Congress, but private ownership of machine guns was hard to defend. Not even the NRA could convince lawmakers that every American has an inalienable right to keep this kind of artillery in the hall closet. Congress is on firm ground in moving to regulate the mad proliferation of weapons that is a growing threat to civilized society in this country."

— *The Washington Post*
Jan. 15, 1991

Poor budget tinkering

"Gov. Rose Mofford's 1992 budget includes a recommendation to transfer millions from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund to the Department of Corrections, in order to allow for the 'incarceration of criminals to be more equally subsidized by the receipt of fines.' It is a poor recommendation. The enhancement fund, into which is channeled surcharges on criminal fines, is divided by varying percentages among the Arizona Law Enforcement Officers' Advisory Council, which trains peace officers, the Arizona Supreme Court, for pro-tem judges and reducing juvenile crime; the Attorney General's Office, to pass directly through to local county attorneys to aid in the prosecution of local crime; the Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys' Advisory Council, to train prosecutors and supply technical assistance; and the Department of Corrections, to pass through to sheriffs to help them improve their jails. The money is not a frivolity, or wasteful state investment. The funds with which Mofford proposes to tinker are the essence of government, providing for the safety and security of Arizona residents."

— *The Phoenix Gazette*
Jan. 28, 1991

Adopt strict police standards

"In the past two weeks there have been two instances of suspects retaining a hidden gun after being taken into custody by Chicago police. In one case, an officer was killed and another grievously wounded. What such incidents demonstrate is that both the public and police officers themselves are endangered by failure to apply recognized standards and procedures of professionalism. This is said less in judgment on Police Department leadership than in acknowledgement of the looseness that can develop in a department whose numbers never keep pace with responsibilities that grow in volume and complexity. Chicago does employ some of the procedures that work in other big cities, but they can be effective only to the extent they are strictly adhered to. Lapses have been especially acute in such routines as frisking suspects, disarming and handcuffing them, and keeping them under surveillance while in custody."

— *The Chicago Sun-Times*
Jan. 20, 1991

Letters

The devil's workshop

To the editor:

The Forum article, "Bedeviling Questions About Workshops," by Donald N. Sills [LEN, Dec. 15, 1990] was a complete and well-presented account of what is happening today in the occult hype. Far too many "pretender experts" are running around the country claiming the problem is consuming the social fabric of the United States.

Sills mentions Ken Lanning from the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va., and the article written for "The Police Chief." It was an excellent piece of information and I use it frequently to assist in reducing overreaction to certain phenomena.

In August of last year I presented a presentation for the American Probation and Parole Association titled, "Satanic, Occult and Ritualistic Crime: Demystifying the Hype." I had only expected 30 to 35 people to attend and therefore came prepared with handouts for that number. But the hype of the occult turned out 125 people for the session. Criminal justice professionals are going to have to slow up and look carefully at groups like Cult Awareness Network (CAN) and check around

before they jump into training sessions with "bias pretender experts."

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Blamesmanship

To the editor:

The article "Amid Recession, a Growth Industry: Homicide Surges in 1990" [LEN, Dec. 31, 1990] again attempts to blame firearms as the major cause of growing homicide rates. I have noticed that you do not hesitate to make guns and not people responsible for crime. You must realize that one who commits crime will use any tool available to make the illegal act easier to commit. Whether that tool be a knife, lead pipe, gun or getaway car, the tool must be viewed as an instrument and not the cause. Guns do not cause crime. However, they are unfortunately involved in many crimes. Since firearms do not cause crime, I fail to see how your advocacy of gun restrictions will lessen the crime problems of this country. If one

Zaret:

'Electronic smog' threatens cops

By Milton M. Zaret

Ohio State Highway Patrol trooper Gary Poynter's remarkable articles about radar hazards in the police setting [LEN, Nov. 15, Nov. 30, 1990] deserve further comment. First, though, permit me to explain my unique 30-year experience as a physician/scientist studying the harmful effects of this type of irradiation on radar scientists, technicians and operators, and troubleshooting the equipment-human interface from the perspective of minimizing or eliminating those dangers.

My interest in radar injuries began in the late 1950's, when the Department of Defense solicited my help to solve its problem of cataracts occurring in young radar technicians. As a clinical professor of ophthalmology at the New York University Medical School and as a clinical research scientist at Bellevue Hospital, I had been investigating the effects of all types of radiations used in medicine for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. My chief clinical interest was the treatment of eye disease; my chief research interest was cancer prevention.

Very early in my research for the military establishment and its civilian defense contractors, I discovered that the entire Hertzian radiation spectrum — not merely the limited portions known as "microwaves," "radar" or "radiowaves" — could produce a "marker" or capsular type of cataract. When that occurred, it indicated that the patient had had a prior exposure to harmful levels of radiofrequency radiation. The implication was similar to nuclear power workers having a positive film-badge reading. In microwave or radiowave workers, a differentially diagnosed capsular cataract was indicative of excessive exposure to non-ionizing radiation; whereas, in atomic energy or nuclear power workers, a positive film-badge reading indicated excessive exposure to ionizing radiation.

Terms like "radar," "microwave" or "broadcast" radiation, although frequently used synonymously, are not necessarily interchangeable. In common usage, each implies utilizing radiofrequency (or Hertzian) radiation for a specific purpose, such as tracking a target with radar, cooking food with microwave ovens or communicating by radio transmissions. Although a few effects depend only upon specific frequencies, most other

harmful effects like radiant energy cataracts are not frequency-specific but instead can result from exposure to any portion of the spectrum. Intense radiation at any frequency can lead to an immediate burn, but that is seldom the case.

Instead, little of the ambient radiofrequency radiation enters the body at any single exposure, and whatever harm might be done would be microscopic and therefore go unnoticed in the beginning. However, if the exposure is repeated often over a prolonged period of time, it would eventually result in delayed-appearing pathological changes. By discovering this, I was able to establish the scientific basis for "microwave" and similar "radiant energy" cataracts becoming compensable diseases and to develop techniques for preventing injury.

A different, but not unrelated, delayed pathological change could result from a slight alteration of chemical bonds within a cell, which in turn would alter the cell's normal function and could serve as the basis for changes ranging from endocrine dysfunction to cancer. My theory of resonance frequency effect, which can occur anywhere in the spectrum from the lowest frequency electric power transmission lines through the highest frequency radars, can be one of the factors in the multifaceted etiology of cancer. In identifying this type of radiation generically, I have referred to it as "Hertzian radiation" and described its atmospheric ambience as "electronic smog."

Widespread use of electricity has been available for only the past 100 years, and radiofrequency radiation has been readily available for only the past 50 years. In the framework of human evolution, this is an extremely short time — too short for mankind to have adapted to the atmospheric pollution of electronic smog or for us to

Continued on Page 8

(Milton M. Zaret, M.D., is an ophthalmologist who maintains a private practice in Scarsdale, N.Y. He is also a clinical professor of ophthalmology at New York Medical College in Valhalla, N.Y., and has served as a consultant to various government agencies and private corporations. He is the author of numerous research papers documenting his discoveries linking non-ionizing radiation with the development of cataracts.)

cities also have some of the most stringent gun laws on the books. This should alert any official in government that gun control is not addressing the issue of crime control. Instead of being tough on the criminal, law enforcement and lawmakers choose to be tough on the honest citizen.

Token gestures at crime control (such as gun control) will never make an officer's job or neighborhood safer. Neighborhoods do not benefit from gun control because it has very, very little to do with crime. A person who owns firearms will do a better job fending off criminal intent than any restrictive firearms law can ever do.

I am 22, a college junior, and a member of the National Rifle Association. The NRA has always advocated tough penalties for those who employ firearms in the commission of a crime. They seek to protect those who use firearms in a lawful manner (myself included) and punish those who use guns in manners inconsistent with lawful behavior. Your paper and all of law enforcement would benefit from this type of attitude.

JONATHAN P. MENTA
Philadelphia

Scouting police recruits? These know the ropes

Law enforcement work is not for everybody, but not simply because a police career demands a reasonable

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

degree of physical fitness, mental alertness and street smarts. Motivation is also a big factor, and one that's hard to assess when a recruit is undergoing physical testing, written exams and interviews. Too many recruits go through basic training and spend a few months on the street before deciding that law enforcement is not their cup of tea.

That's why young people who have been Law Enforcement Explorers are usually excellent candidates for police jobs. They have seen what a law enforcement career entails, as opposed to what they see on TV cop shows. They are motivated and knowledgeable when they earn an officer's shield as adults.

Law Enforcement Exploring is a program of the Boy Scouts of America for youths 14 to 20 years old. They are organized into units called posts, which are sponsored by police agencies and led by sworn officers called Explorer advisers, either as part of their regular duties or as volunteers in off-duty hours. More than 49,000 Explorers—mostly high school and first- and second-year college students—belong to 2,200 law enforcement posts around the country.

They perform a wide range of services for the sponsoring agency, including traffic and crowd control, crime prevention demonstrations, and work in records, communications, photo and crime labs, and at the firing range. Their training parallels that of sworn officers in most respects. In many agencies, Explorers ride along on patrols. In short, after two or three years in an Explorer

post, a young man or woman has a pretty good idea of what police do.

As a result, said Douglas County, Nev., Sheriff Jerry Maple, whose agency sponsors Explorer Post 2105, "the Explorers are a hiring pool of potential police officers. We find it increasingly hard to recruit applicants that fit the mold of a police officer and have the right background for it. You take the average person off the street who thinks he might like to be a cop, and you invest \$5,000 or \$10,000 in training him, and all of a sudden he says, 'This isn't what I thought it would be,' and he leaves." Not so with former Explorers. They already know the ropes and are eager to climb them in a law enforcement career.

The Exploring Division of the Boy Scouts of America is currently running a survey to find out, among other things, how many Explorers actually go into law enforcement. "We don't have final figures yet," said William Ridge, the division's director, "but my best estimate is that 40 percent of the youth in Law Enforcement Exploring go on to become officers or attorneys. And that may be a conservative figure."

Even the 60 percent who do not become officers will have benefited from Exploring because part of the program's purpose is to give young people the chance to find out that they don't like police work. They are also likely to be more supportive of the police than they would have been without the Exploring experience.

Law Enforcement Explorers wear uniforms that are usually similar to, but not exact copies of the sponsoring police agency's. Most posts pay for their uniforms and supplies with fundraisers. Explorers do not carry weapons and are kept out of harm's way, even on ride-alongs; if trouble is brewing, they must stay in the car and man the radio.

There are very strict guidelines for ride-alongs, as well as for weapons training. National regulations prohibit Explorers from firing semiautomatics at the range; for safety reasons, they may fire only .38-caliber revolvers. The national rules also prohibit police agencies from using Explorers on covert operations or stings and in any other type of hazardous situation.

Explorers, their post leaders and the sponsoring police agency are all covered by liability insurance provided by the BSA. That is one of the advantages of having an Explorer post rather than a local cadet program for young people. Another is that Exploring offers its members a chance to learn and compete in police skills at regional and national conferences. A national conference is held every other year (the last was in 1990 at Boulder, Colo.) at which posts vie in contests for hostage negotiations, shoot-don't shoot, traffic stops, crime scene investigation, domestic violence cases, and other police skills.

In the interests of open disclosure, I should admit that I am a member of the National Law Enforcement Exploring Committee, which sets policy for the program. But I don't believe that fact colors my judgment that Law Enforcement Exploring is a great program for any police agency. Police executives who want to find out more should call their local Scout council, listed under "Boy Scouts of America" in the white pages.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

NYPD to get its wish, as state and city agree on funding anti-crime program

Continued from Page 1
crime-fighting motif.

The city expects to raise \$650 million through the extension of the income tax surcharge; increased property taxes are to account for \$55 million this fiscal year; and the lottery is expected to raise \$17.5 million by June and \$50 million during the next fiscal year.

Dinkins reached a deal with state legislators that included meeting target dates for hiring new officers. If the city does not meet its stated goals, within a 25-percent margin of error, it will be penalized through a proportionate reduction in its surcharge revenues.

Legislators also insisted on the establishment of an advisory board that will evaluate annually whether the city is meeting its hiring goals and whether deployments of officers are being made according to plan. The insistence came about after it was revealed in January that funding from the income tax surcharge would raise over \$500 million more than was needed to fund "Safe Streets, Safe City," a detail not made public by the Dinkins Administration. The surplus, which would not occur until the 1994 fiscal year, is to be used for police and fire services, according to an agreement between city and state officials. The Mayor may also use the surplus to free up revenues already being

used for police and fire protection after July 1994.

Other restrictions were placed on the city to ensure that new taxes will be used only for police and public safety services, and not to close an estimated \$2.6-billion budget gap in the coming fiscal year.

While Dinkins and other city officials praised the plan as a major victory for themselves and for New York City residents, other observers kept their reaction more muted. "Don't think this plan means that we are giving criminals 24 hours to get out of town," said Thomas A. Reppetto, president of the Citizens Crime Commission, a criminal-justice lobbying group. Raymond Horton, director of the Citizens Budget Commission, a business-funded financial watchdog organization, called the

agreement "a political victory for the Mayor and the City Council and the Police Department, but a Pyrrhic victory for New Yorkers."

Police officials urged New Yorkers not to expect the department to grow suddenly or for crime to disappear overnight. "There is nothing dramatic happening here in terms of cops on the streets," said First Deputy Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly.

Former Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, who now chairs the Police Policy Board of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, offered his own sanguine overview of the anti-crime program. "Just hiring more police officers is not going to be the answer," he said. "Drug treatment, social programs and education are a critical solution to the crime problem."

F.Y.I.

(A roundup of capsule information on emerging research and writing, policy and practice, and other professional developments of interest to readers. Those wishing additional information on a given subject should contact the individual and/or organization listed for that item.)

Risk Control

A Rand Corporation study of intensive supervision for felony probationers has found no evidence of reduced recidivism rates for such offenders compared to their counterparts on routine probation. The study, "Intensive Supervision for High-Risk Probationers: Findings from Three California Experiments," is an evaluation by Drs. Joan Petersilia and Susan Turner of Federally funded intensive supervision probation (ISP) programs launched in Los Angeles, Ventura and Contra Costa counties in California. Contact: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138. (213) 393-0411.

With a Bang and a Boom

A new handbook hailed as a "milestone" in the literature of fire and explosion investigation has been published by the Investigations Institute of Chicago. The comprehensive, 450-page book, "Explosion Investigation and Analysis: Kennedy on Explosions," is written by the father-and-son investigative team of John and Patrick M. Kennedy, and is designed to serve as a textbook, manual and reference guide for investigators, insurance professionals, attorneys, and others involved in the investigation or litigation of explosions. The book costs \$69.95 plus shipping, and is available from: The Investigations Institute, 20 East Jackson Blvd., Suite 1000, Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 939-6050. Fax: (708) 885-8304.

Stranger Crime

The Institute for Anomalous Criminology has been established at Eastern Michigan University as a specialized section of the university's Center for Scientific Anomalies Research. The institute is intended to bring together behavioral scientists and criminal investigation experts concerned with the interface between claims of scientific anomalies and criminal behavior and its investigation, including such diverse topics as occult crime, the use of alleged psychics by police agencies, claims of fires from spontaneous human combustion, and crime and apparition experiences. Contact: Dr. Marcello Truzzi, Director, Institute for Anomalous Criminology, P.O. Box 1052, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1052. (313) 663-8823. Fax: (313) 663-7145.

Roll the Videotape

Cleveland State University has released a series of six videotapes intended to provide answers for teachers, child care personnel and other professionals responsible for reporting child abuse. Each tape in the series "The Other Side of Childhood" deals with different aspects of child abuse recognition and the reporting party's responsibilities. Cost of the series is \$150 plus \$5 for shipping and handling. Contact: Cleveland State University, Child Abuse Training, 1343 Rhodes Tower, Euclid Ave. & E. 24th St., Cleveland, OH 44114. Attn: Dr. Marcia Zashin. (216) 831-4719. Fax: (216) 831-5884.

A Belt for the Road

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, in conjunction with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, has launched a National Law Enforcement Saved by the Belt/Air Bag campaign and awards program. The program will identify individuals in law enforcement whose lives are saved or whose injuries are significantly reduced because they were wearing a safety belt or were protected by an air bag and safety belt at the time of a crash. On- or off-duty law enforcement officers, as well as their spouses and children, are eligible for the awards. Contact: Robert Wall, Traffic Safety Specialist, IACP, 1110 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, VA 22201. (703) 243-6500.

Jolly Good Fellows

The National Institute of Justice is seeking nominations and applications for its 1991 Visiting Fellowship Program. The program gives researchers an opportunity to address critical operational problems in criminal justice. Competitive selection of Visiting Fellows is based on candidates' individual backgrounds and experience and the quality and viability of proposed research projects. To obtain a program description and application procedures, contact: NIJ Visiting Fellowship Program, (800) 851-3420. (In Maryland and the Washington, D.C., area, call 301-251-5500.)

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Padded overtime makes retirement comfy in Detroit

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first brought to light in 1986.

City Councilman Keith Butler said he would introduce an ordinance to place tighter restrictions on the accumulation and payment of overtime to police officials. "The city is losing millions on this," he said. "The city is in dire financial straits, and we're taking a look at everything. This is one place where we know money could be saved."

Short was unable to estimate how much the overtime practice is costing the City of Detroit because it is not known how much overtime is owed to officers still on the administrative staff of the Police Department. But he noted in a recent letter to the City Council that accumulated hours of police overtime had increased from 658,084 in 1985 to 893,293 in 1988. The dollar value of these overtime accumulations, he estimated, jumped from \$10.1 million to \$15.3 million — an increase of 51.2 percent.

Short said his report will recommend that overtime no longer be paid to administrators and that police officials

eligible for overtime be paid at the same rates in effect at the time the overtime was accrued. Short also called on the City Council to set a limit on the number of overtime hours that can be accumulated.

The overtime policy is so costly to Detroit that even a former police official who benefited from the policy — and who now sits on the City Council — conceded that a review of the policy might be necessary. Gilbert Hill, a former police commander who was paid more than \$50,000 for about 800 hours of overtime when he retired last year, said: "It's something that's been going on for a long time. With the city having such financial problems, maybe it's time to take a look at it."

Short suggested that the Police Department might be trying to allay short-term budget problems by deferring overtime payments. Councilman Mel Ravitz called on police officials to provide an explanation to the City Council. "This issue has come up before but I don't think we've ever arrived at a solution to it," he said.

Forum:

Perils of electronic smog

Continued from Page 6

have discovered all of the potential ill effects.

If one then considers that the electronic revolution itself only occurred since World War II, it is mind-boggling to realize that for each passing decade the increase in the amount of power output of transmitting equipment has doubled and the number of devices like TV sets, microwave ovens, video display terminals, walkie-talkies, etc., has increased exponentially. The adverse effects to our society will not become fully evident for another 50 years.

In my unique experience as a consultant to several large research and development laboratories in the electronics industry, I visited each of these laboratories regularly. During these visits I kept about 1,000 scientists and technicians under medical surveillance by monitoring their eyes with a special ophthalmic examination I developed to search for specific radiation effects. Following this, I would inspect the workites of those with positive findings, observe the workers' activities and correct potentially dangerous practices. On subsequent eye examinations and site visits, I determined how effective my advice had been in protecting the worker from further injury.

In addition, during the first 15 years of my research concerning microwave and radiation cataracts, I examined the eyes and reviewed the medical findings of many thousands of other workers. They could be grouped into several categories: servicemen at typical military installations; civilian employees at military research establishments; Atlantic and Pacific missile range employees; retired veterans; industry scientists and technicians working in research laboratories; industry personnel who built and tested radar and radiotransmitters, air traffic controllers; computer terminal operators; users of various consumer appliances such as microwave oven operators; and certain

police personnel.

Regarding police environments, consider the following five patients who were referred to me from various police agencies services in a single metropolitan area. Each was referred to me for consultation by his own ophthalmologist because the patient was suspected of having radiofrequency cataracts. Only one of the five worked primarily with radar; two worked primarily with walkie-talkie radios, and two worked as repairmen for radar and radio equipment. For convenience, I will divide them into two groups — three policemen each under the age of 35 in one group, and the other group of two men over the age of 50 who were employed as civilian repairmen for police agencies.

All three of the young policemen used radio transmitters, and it is that aspect of their work that concerns us here. Two of the three were exposed to walkie-talkies that were always held in the same hand, and each of them developed a radiant energy cataract in only one eye — the eye on the same side of the body that held the walkie-talkie. That eye was within inches of the antenna.

The third policeman's radio and antenna were not hand-held but instead were body-mounted, and he developed cataracts in both eyes. The radio and antenna were hidden from view because the patient was frequently the decoy for an aggressive crime-interdiction team in a high-crime neighborhood. By means of the radio, he was in constant communication (as opposed to the intermittent use of the hand-held walkie-talkies) with his life-support backup team.

The two civilian repairmen worked together, side by side, in the same facility repairing radar, special devices and radio equipment. Both developed radiofrequency cataracts. In addition, one of them wore a belt antenna, apparently used to test the transmissions of radios

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ures are available. "It's an initiative to have the police respond and be responsible to the crime that's occurring in the city in an attempt to reduce, to find causal factors [for crime] and get the officer back into the community to establish a working rapport with the community," said Knight.

An integral part of the program is the participation of a cross-section of city agencies, each doing their part to solve problems that give rise to crime, such as building code violations and unlicensed businesses, and addressing issues like domestic violence.

"We have put a lot of the responsibility back into the community, saying, 'We can't do it alone. We need your help. We need your input.' The folks in the community want this sort of initiative, where we can go in and declare a drug-free block and have the citizens call us when there's [drug] activity," Knight said.

Police have heightened their presence in the city's housing projects in a pilot program that involves both foot patrols and the establishment of a police substation in the Housing Authority's Gilpin project, which was recently

used by crime suppression decoy teams. A significant finding in the repairman who used the belt-mounted transmitter was that he subsequently developed and died from a very unusual cancer — an insulin-producing malignancy of the pancreas, a gland located in the abdomen centered immediately below the belt antenna. Although suggestive, this does not prove a relationship.

However, this type of cancer, known as insulinoma, is so rare that most physicians may see only one case, if any, in an entire lifetime. In my roster of patients with documented radiant energy injury — diagnosed by the biological indicator of Hertzian radiation cataracts — there are at least three such cases of this bizarre form of pancreatic tumor.

Another source of radiant energy exposure is the field of electromagnetism created by cathode-ray tube display systems, such as computer terminals, video display terminals and word processors. All of these are being used and networked increasingly in police, detective, and especially, in emergency medical service applications. Indeed, some EMS ambulances may occasionally contain so much electronic smog, especially during critical life-support activities, as to be an immediate hazard to the crew.

Having had considerable experience performing not only the requisite research in order to find out what was wrong, but also, more importantly, as a troubleshooter to correct what was wrong, I can ordinarily provide practical protective measures for reducing the risks of radiant energy injury. However, to be fully effective, two rules need to be followed. The first is to avoid, if possible, permitting this issue from becoming a labor-management type of dispute. The second is to obtain the best independent consultants available to assist in troubleshooting the suspect systems and in designing safety-oriented operating procedures.

Housing-project homicides targeted in Richmond

expanded to two locations within the project, said Alfred Rozier, the Housing Authority's assistant director for housing management. Police are also enforcing a strict no-trespassing rule that has been in effect, also on a pilot basis, since November, he added.

"Once we see that these [measures] are in fact working in Gilpin, then we will implement them in other public housing communities in Richmond," said Booker Chambers, a Housing Authority spokesman.

Another strategy aimed at reducing drug-related homicides in Richmond is the Police Department's "Narcocide" squad — a team of homicide and narcotics detectives who work on a full-time basis to cut drug-related homicides. In operation since 1987, Narcocide has succeeded in reducing the rate of drug-related homicides overall by 16 percent, according to Sgt. Les Stone of the homicide and violent crime unit. In 1988, 40 percent of the city's homicides were drug-related, but by 1989, the proportion had fallen to 22 percent, Stone said.

"A good portion of that [decrease] could be laid back to the work of Narcocide and other drug enforcement programs in the project areas," said Stone.

Narcocide's efforts resulted in the recent convictions of nine of 13 defendants who were alleged to be members of a drug syndicate operating out of the Blackwell low-income housing project.

Stone said gang members, believed to be responsible for nearly 30 homicides in the Richmond area since 1983, were convicted on a variety of Federal drug kingpin and racketeering charges. About \$1 million in drugs, guns, and assets were seized from the gang as well. Other Narcocide efforts led to the break-up of the Poison Gang, a New York City-based syndicate of Jamaican drug dealers with a penchant for violence.

The nine-member squad also utilizes officers from surrounding jurisdictions, as well as Federal and state agents, on an "as-needed" basis, said Stone. "We try to target individuals and individual groups. The whole object is to crush them really. We go after their assets, we go after the people — the object of course being to stop the flow of drugs and prevent homicides if we can," said Stone.

"We're not above arresting them on traffic charges if that's what it takes to get them off the street for any length of time," said Stone.

Stone said that the cooperation of the Federal and state prosecutors has aided the squad's mission "terrifically. We've been real fortunate that way. We haven't had too many restrictions put on us about who we investigate. . . . We pretty much call our own shots, and we've got a lot of public support," including an ordinance recently passed by the City Council commending the squad on its efforts.

Miami Beach increases pressure on drug users

Continued from Page 1

ordinance is not to abridge defendants' rights to a fair hearing in court, but to urge them to seek help for their problems. "Everything that we are providing to an employer is public information. But we are taking the responsible step and giving [employers] the guidelines so a person can seek rehabilitative help," he said. The letters will be accompanied by a three-page listing of rehabilitative and legal services available in the area at little or no cost, Hoolahan added.

Letters will not necessarily be sent to employers on all drug arrests. First-time offenders can opt to appear

before a special narcotics court, which will divert defendants into rehab programs — if the defendant requests that, said Hoolahan.

Hoolahan said police officials are working closely with legal advisers and the Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community, whose members include business executives and university presidents, to ensure the "proper application" of the ordinance. He could not say when the first letter might be issued, but those arrested since the ordinance went into effect will be subject to its provisions.

Meanwhile, he added, drug arrests are continuing.

Louisiana drug law fails to spell out sentences

Continued from Page 5

under penalties mandated by the old law. Ruskin told the New York Times he would appeal Oser's decision on the ground that if no penalty was specified, "there is no crime."

State Senator Mike Cross, who sponsored the revised drug law, said that the Legislature's failure to include penalties was an "editing mistake" that can be corrected when the Legislature begins a special session on reapportionment in April.

Keith Stutes, an assistant district attorney in Lafayette, told the Times that the ruling "does open a can of worms," but he believed that legislators considered the penalties implicit in the new law. "It's not reasonable that the Legislature would make an action a

crime and not include a penalty," he said.

Police officials interviewed by the Times after Oser's ruling indicated that they would continue to pursue drug offenders while Williams' case is being litigated.

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Criminal Justice Library

Nodding in agreement — to a point:

Policing: it's enough to make you sick

The Police Officer's Guide to Survival, Health and Fitness.

By John F. Reintzell.

Springfield, Ill.: Charles C.

Thomas Publishers, 1990.

138 pp., \$29.75.

By Robert A. Fox

If you are a police officer, or anyone who works in law enforcement for that matter, you will probably need a session with your chiropractor from all the nodding in agreement you will find yourself doing as you read John F. Reintzell's book, "The Police Officer's Guide to Survival, Health and Fitness."

You see, Reintzell is in love. He is in love with law enforcement, and he aches for his brother and sister officers who are deteriorating physically, medically and emotionally far more quickly than their counterparts in almost every other profession. Reintzell, ever the advocate-author, cites figures that paint a grim picture: 80 percent of police officers do not exercise and die at about age 60.

"While police recruits are probably the healthiest of any professional group in the country — going in, that is — few professions are more sedentary than police work," Reintzell laments, adding that the extended periods of inertia are punctuated by occasional moments of intense exertion. Compounding the tragedy of it all, he continues, is that most departments have minimum fitness standards that applicants must meet before joining, but "in the absence of physical performance standards throughout a career, your body begins to sag and bulge; flights of stairs get steeper, purse snatchers seem quicker and more agile, until just changing a tire on a warm day can bathe you in

your own sweat and cause your pulse to rocket dramatically."

Reintzell lashes out at many of the nefarious aspects of a police officer's life that militate against physical and psychological health, not least of which is the fact that the police officer is a cog in a system where he or she is constantly being put in the middle of no-win situations. "With a stunningly quick succession of experiences," says Reintzell, the officer learns that:

¶ "The public views cops on a par with garbage collectors; at best you're thought of as a talking uniform.

¶ "Sometimes you can't even trust little old ladies who remand you of your aunt.

¶ "Your workday is somewhat structured for you by a person called 'Sarge.'

¶ "Some people do not like being arrested. Some even object to the practice.

¶ "If all the lies, distortions and exaggerations you heard each day earned you a quarter apiece, you could be taking in the sun at Cannes while your man buffed your Bentley.

¶ "Respect in our society is not lavishly bestowed upon the peacekeepers, particularly if they wear a uniform."

In addition, the author points out, rotating shifts wreak havoc on one's circadian rhythms, making restful sleep and an even disposition difficult to achieve and severely disrupting a person's ability to maintain normal relationships with family or friends.

The chapters "Cops: Myths and Humans" and "Alienation" are particularly powerful and effective exposes of the emotional bowels of law enforcement and their deadly consequences. It is in "Alienation" that Reintzell haunts

the reader with the sad plight of female officers, spouses, and dependents. He observes: "Love is nurtured and kept healthy through a continuous process of communications between spouses and between children and their parents." Unfortunately, however, the archetypal male police officer is by definition non-communicative — a stoic throwback to an earlier era when ignoring one's pain was counted as a positive male virtue. This trait, in tandem with an officer's genuine desire to insulate and protect his family from the frightening aspects of his job, works instead to corrode the marriage from within; so does the difficulty of coping with shift work."

The average cop begins at age 22, and many are already married and beginning a family. Partly because of his or her young age and inexperience in the world, Reintzell theorizes, a cop's "indoctrination results in a powerful, insular and nearly all-encompassing brotherhood which, representing authority within our society, paradoxically resists and often resents authority when it is directed towards them." The cop is macho. He or she — yes, even she — learns to hold things inside because that's the way cops do things and they can handle it. As time goes by, this non-communicative mode, along with many of the other peculiar demands and circumstances of the job, tends to alienate the officer. An "us-against-them" attitude develops, where, more and more, the officer rationalizes himself as OK and the world as not OK. All the while being consumed by the emotional trauma of being a police officer, the officer is often self-destructing due to inadequate sleep, poor and irregular eating habits, too much alcohol, little or no exercise, emotional separation from

family and former friends, smoking and excessive worry.

Too often, the job becomes all-consuming at the expense of the cop's former friends, family, outside interests, and even personal health and well-being. Off-duty time is commonly spent "coming down" with a couple of beers in the company of other cops — the only people who can understand what a cop endures.

This book is based on a terrific concept: a police officer's guide to survival, health and fitness. These are men and women who are in unquestionable need of a variety of stress management skills. The personal and professional demands and consequences of a cop's life simply fly in the face of human stability from every direction: rotating shifts; an unappreciative, even hostile society; boredom or overstimulation; the real and imagined dangers of the job; a frustrating bureaucracy — the list goes on.

The book is written with the passionate flair of a suffering advocate. Fraught with warm identification and empathy for the police officer, the author often supplements his perspective with dramatic — and sometimes humorous — similes, metaphors and analogies. In fact, Reintzell seems at times to be overwhelmed with sympathy for a cop's plight on the one hand, and on the other, angry at the officer, the police bureaucracy and society for their complicity. Perhaps because this book was developed from lectures, the author switches disconcertingly between the second and third person.

However, the Reintzell's major theme seems to come through loud and clear: Police work can kill you but there is something you can and should be doing about it.

Reintzell does an impressively insightful job of presenting the awesome conflicts facing the law enforcement officer. An unusually well-researched and documented work, its chapters on sleep deprivation, stress, exercise physiology, diet and nutrition are done with particular clarity and succinctly offer the reader a cohesive overview and understanding of these fields.

The books does have gaps and leaves rooms for questions and concerns. The author does a very good job discussing how police work shapes personality and outlook. However, the nature/nurture issue is relevant: Does a person choose law enforcement because he or she has certain personality traits or does the profession mold the individual and his or her outlook? This understanding would bear on selecting appropriate methods of stress management.

Smoking is mentioned but receives relatively little attention as a major health risk. While the areas discussed were well done, there were glaring omissions. Yoga, cognitive coping techniques, various therapies, public and private services that offer therapy

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(Robert A. Fox, Ed.D., is a professor of physical education at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, where he has developed curricula in stress management.)

A deviant FBI? Gee, man. . .

Hoover-era abuses give way to reforms for new-look FBI

Lawlessness and Reform: The FBI in Transition.

By Tony G. Poveda.

Pacific Grove, Calif.: Brooks/Cole

Publishing Co., 1990.

202 pp., \$17.75.

By Walter M. Francis

This text provides the reader with an in-depth look into the FBI from both historical and sociological perspectives. The FBI's establishment and development up to the present is well-documented so as to present the reader with the necessary time frame to properly analyze the organization's — and its directors' — actions as the major domestic intelligence-gathering agency of the U.S. Government. In the past 65 years, the FBI's power and authority expanded in the area of domestic intelligence-gathering at the expense of other criminal matters, including drugs, white-collar crime and organized crime — areas that long-time Director J. Edgar Hoover shunned due to their complicated, no-win nature. Hoover was after easy-to-solve, noncorrupting criminal

matters in order to demonstrate the success of the bureau and its G-men.

It is important to stress that this is an account of organizational deviance and is not a work written to disparage the reputation of Hoover. A major tenet of this book is that the FBI's organizational behavior was not "an aberration of J. Edgar Hoover's, or some other director's, personality." Poveda believes that the FBI, as an organization, became deviant in terms of violating certain laws or the constitutional rights of citizens. He emphasizes "that these are not isolated episodes of organizational misconduct nor are they simply the improper or illegal conduct of individual agents; rather they are ongoing organizational practices supported by high-level administrators."

The reaction of the Federal Government to these organizational patterns of deviance resulted in a period of reform in the FBI following Hoover's death in 1972. It was during this period that the FBI was firmly integrated into the executive branch of Government via the Justice Department and the Attorney General. As the author states: "The

days of the Hoover FBI, where the bureau had operated autonomously as a kind of private bureaucratic fiefdom, were officially over."

This work is not another tell-all about J. Edgar Hoover. It is a sophisticated study of the FBI as a deviant organization, and thus is highly recommended to those interested in a detailed case study of such organizations. The book is also pertinent to studies of police ethics or the management of law enforcement organizations, as many parallels can be drawn between the FBI's abuses of citizen rights and similar abuses by major urban police agencies. Police executives and future leaders should take the time to utilize this work in their professional development activities so they will be well prepared to deal with the current practices of the FBI, and aware of possible organizational abuses in the future by the FBI — as well as those that could occur in their own police organizations.

(Walter M. Francis is an assistant professor of criminal justice at Central Wyoming College in Riverton, Wyo.)

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Police Training Administrator. The City of Los Angeles Police Department is seeking exceptional candidates for the position of Police Training Administrator. The successful candidate will plan, develop, implement, coordinate and evaluate training policies and programs for the Police Department, serve as the technical adviser to management and direct a staff of sworn and civilian employees.

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Chief of Police. Colonial Beach, Va., is seeking a Chief of Police to succeed an incumbent who is retiring in September 1991. The new chief will be appointed

as a deputy chief on or about July 1, 1991, and will be elevated to chief in September. Colonial Beach is a resort-type community of 3,200 year-round residents, and triple that in the summer. The police department has 17 uniformed personnel and one civilian, plus an auxiliary force.

Qualifications include 10 years of experience in law enforcement, with five years in a supervisory capacity, and a bachelor's degree in police science or a related field (or an equivalent combination of education and experience). Starting salary is approximately \$30,000, plus fringe benefits that include a car and town-paid retirement and hospitalization.

To apply, send resume by May 1, 1991, to: Police Chief, Colonial Beach Police Department, 10 Irving Ave., Colonial Beach, VA 22443.

Chief of Police. Vail, Colo., a year-round resort in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, is seeking a community service-oriented individual to lead and manage a police department comprising 33 sworn and 30 civilian employees, with an annual budget of approximately \$2.4 million.

With a focus on leadership, people development and teamwork, the successful applicant should have at least five years of progressive command experience in police administration, patrol, investigations, crime prevention, public information, communications and records, code enforcement, and animal control. Experience in planning, budgeting and public relations is a plus, as is experience in a resort area. A bachelor's degree is required; a master's is desirable.

The position requires a highly confident professional with an open, participative management style, capable of successfully balancing the diverse demands of the community, the Town Council, and the Police Department. Psychological, polygraph and leadership tests are part of the selection process, as is a thorough background investigation. Salary range is \$45,760 to \$55,744.

To apply, send resume to: Town of Vail, Personnel Department, 75 S. Frontage Rd., Vail, CO 81657. EOE.

OJP grants to get Congressional look

Continued from Page 1

mandated that each of the bureaus have the authority to govern its own grant funds and gave OJP the authority to coordinate the bureaus. But Wise, in his opening statement during the subcommittee hearing, said that "the bureaus have refused to be coordinated and the OJP has refused to allow the bureaus to direct their grants."

A subcommittee investigation last year found that research reports sponsored by BJA discretionary funds were being "bottled up because their findings did not square with Justice Department philosophy," according to Wise. The subcommittee also found that \$10.7 million that the Bureau of Justice Assistance was allegedly spending on corrections-based drug treatment programs was a "smoke screen." In fact, the subcommittee found, the Justice Department had misrepresented expenditures on drug treatment, resulting in the elimination of all of its discretionary treatment programs and rendering programs for corrections-based treatment nonexistent.

The subcommittee report, released in January, added that BJA used programs having little to do with drug treatment—including money spent on anonymous drug testing, denial of government benefits to convicted users, and a Washington, D.C. conference of drug-control directors—as proof of its commitment to increasing programs.

Gurule said that statutes permit BJA funding within 21 purpose areas. While drug treatment and corrections programs fall into those categories, "the Bureau of Justice Assistance is not required by statute to fund any particular program or any category of programs," he said.

Armstrong added that the subcommittee also found no evidence of a plan in place to monitor discretionary funds, despite a Congressional mandate to do so, and that Wise may seek legislation to put such a mechanism in place for the \$1 billion in programs administered by OJP each year.

Wise also plans to introduce legislation in March in an effort to end the practice whereby OJP agencies give their discretionary funds to other agen-

cies, a practice he characterized as "playing a shell game with funds that Congress had intended to go to public and private agencies." Last year, Wise asserted, half of BJA's program money was turned over to other Federal agencies. "If the Department of Justice needs this money," he said, "it should be requested in a budget submission. Under its current system, the department smugly awards grants to itself while the groups for whom the programs were intended must apply and compete."

OJP's principal discretionary program is the \$50-million Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Program, named for a New York City police officer executed by drug dealers in 1986, and last year, according to Armstrong, Justice Department officials granted about half of the money "back to themselves. The statute is pretty clear that you can't do that. It's an age-old problem but it seems to be particularly bad with the Justice Department."

Gurule characterized Armstrong's charge as "absolutely, unequivocally, blatantly wrong." Such funds are granted to Federal agencies with expertise in particular areas to develop OJP programs, not to fund the budgets of other agencies, he said. "It would be inefficient and not cost-effective to be required or prohibited from utilizing a Federal agency and forced to go to an outside, private organization to develop the program," he said.

Gurule said nearly half of the Byrne program was earmarked by Congress and only \$31 million was available to states. "It's a very finite, limited fund of money that is being directed toward criminal justice programs. You have to prioritize where those monies are going to be expended to have an impact," he said.

Despite Congressional criticisms, Gurule said the situation at OJP was improving and that "some very significant positive and significant strides" were being made to coordinate the bureaus. A number of programs this year are being funded "cooperatively between one or more OJP bureaus and others in which there is collaboration and sharing of expertise in the development of the programs," he noted.

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Responsibilities of the Coordinator also include: liaison with CUNY colleges' faculty and administrators, and close collaboration with New York City Police Department personnel. Qualifications for the position include: 6 years' experience, including program development and management, program evaluation, and preparation of program impact reports; ability to lead through team-building and collaborative effort; knowledge of, and interest in higher education and public safety; strong written and oral communication skills; bachelor's degree required.

The Coordinator will report to the Dean of Special Programs at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Salary range: \$37,308-\$55,179. Resumes must be received by April 15, 1991, at: Office of Special Programs, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 10th Avenue, Room 632, New York, NY 10019 AA/EOE-MF.

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Review: Health and wellness for police

Continued from Page 9

and support for specific problems (Alcoholics Anonymous, for example, was not mentioned), assertiveness training, time management, biofeedback, meditation, autogenic training, and progressive relaxation are examples of some worthwhile areas in stress management that were not explored.

Changing one's eating, drinking, smoking and exercising habits is difficult and rarely accomplished by cognition alone. In 115 pages, the author did not have the space to provide possible strategies for lifestyle change. Simply stated, the book does an excellent job presenting the who, what and why, but not enough of the how, especially in the difficult law enforcement setting.

The author is a successful law enforcement veteran and well-respected lecturer within the field. This points one to a possible dilemma that may

have underlay Reintzell's work: How does one remain in good standing in law enforcement while at the same time exposing the bureaucracy's culpability as a source of enormous stress to its employees? While Reintzell does refer to the police bureaucracy as a source of stress in law enforcement, he seems to present it almost as a fact of life—as in, "All bureaucracies are a source of stress." That may be true, but it may also be true that the author is a victim of one of the conditions he describes, the "blue wall of silence." The police bureaucracy is a major source, if not the major source of stress in law enforcement, but saying so might well have jeopardized the author's future in his own profession. One is left with the nagging conclusion that the "blue wall" may well have prevented the author from appropriately criticizing and sufficiently exploring the most crushing source of police frustration.

Upcoming Events

APRIL

- 21-23. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Butte, Mont. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
- 22-23. **Robbery & Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass. Fee: \$300.
- 22-23. **Use of Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Pensacola, Fla. Fee: \$275.
- 22-23. **Drug & Narcotic Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Fort Fisher, N.C. Fee: \$275.
- 22-26. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.
- 22-26. **Satanic & Deviant Cults.** Presented by the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute. To be held in Fort McClellan, Ala.
- 22-26. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$365.
- 22-26. **Basic Dispatcher Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 22-26. **Hazardous Materials Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$450.
- 22-26. **Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 22-26. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 22-26. **NRA Police Firearms Instructor Course.** Presented by the University of Alabama Law Enforcement Academy. To be held in Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- 22-May 3. **At-Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.
- 22-May 3. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 22-May 10. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
23. **Interviewing Victims of Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center
- Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$75.
- 23-25. **Law Enforcement Shotgun Training.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.
24. **Gathering Investigative Leads through the Public Information System.** Presented by the University of Houston-Downtown Criminal Justice Center. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$35.
- 24-25. **Managing Your Detective Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$325.
- 24-25. **Street & Highway Procedures in the Interdiction of Drugs & Narcotics.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Fort Fisher, N.C. Fee: \$275.
- 24-25. **Managing the Investigative Function.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.
- 24-26. **Auto Theft Gangs & Cases.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$200 (in-state); \$250 (out-of-state).
- 24-26. **Advanced Child Abuse Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$175.
- 25-26. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainfield, N.J. Fee: \$275.
26. **Report Writing for Supervisors.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$95.
- 27-28. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Amsterdam, N.Y. Fee: \$275.
- 29-30. **Police Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C. Fee: \$300.
- 29-30. **Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Alexandria, Va. Fee: \$300.
- 29-May 1. **Street Survival '91.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lake Tahoe, Nev. Fee: \$149 (all three days); \$125 (first two days only); \$85 (third day only).
- 29-May 1. **High Technology Crime Investigator's Course.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$195 (SLEI members); \$295 (non-members).
- 29-May 1. **The Reid Technique of Inter-**

- viewing & Interrogation.** To be held in Raleigh, N.C. Fee: \$495.
- 29-May 3. **Basic Police Motorcycle Operation Training.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Milwaukee. Fee: \$750.
- 29-May 3. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$500.
- 29-May 3. **Automatic Weapons Instructor Development Course.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. To be held in Fraser, Mich.
- 29-May 3. **Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.
- 29-May 3. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.
- 29-May 3. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.
- 29-May 3. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 29-May 3. **Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Pensacola, Fla. Fee: \$395.

MAY

- 1-2. **Communication Center Call-Taker/Dispatcher Telephone Interview Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, W. Va. Fee: \$275.
- 1-2. **Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in New Castle, Del. Fee: \$300.
- 1-4. **Personal Protection.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$65.
- 2-3. **Communication Center Emergency Planning.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$275.
- 2-3. **Cults & Ritualistic Abuse.** Presented by Community Program Innovations. To be held in Boston.
- 6-7. **Police Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J. Fee: \$300.

- 6-7. **New Technologies & Application for Emergency Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Fort Fisher, N.C. Fee: \$400.
- 6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$495.
- 6-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$495.
- 6-8. **Targeting Crimes Against the Elderly: Prevention, Investigation & Prosecution.** Presented by the Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla. Fee: \$175.
- 6-10. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 6-10. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix, Ariz. Fee: \$395.
- 6-10. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Pensacola, Fla. Fee: \$475.
- 6-10. **Applied Statistical Analysis for Law Enforcement.** Presented by SEARCH Group Inc. To be held in Sacramento, Calif.
- 6-10. **Child Abuse Intervention, Referral & Investigation.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in San Francisco.

- 6-10. **Undercover/Confidential Informant Operations.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$400 (in-state); \$450 (out-of-state).
- 6-17. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$615.
- 6-17. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.
- 6-17. **Police Executive Development Institute.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$740.
- 6-17. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.
- 7-8. **Use of Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H. Fee: \$275.
- 9-10. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$345.
- 9-10. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$275.
- 9-10. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J. Fee: \$275.

Brown starts to unveil NYC community policing

Continued from Page 1

people they protect and help them solve crime problems. "We're bringing back the beat cop — but in a modern way," said Brown. "Every neighborhood in the city will have one or more police officers assigned, not just to walk the beat, but also to solve the problems unique to the area."

Brown said that the 72nd Precinct in Brooklyn would be the first precinct in the city to convert to the new philosophy and is expected to do so by April. The city's other 74 precincts would be phased in by 1994. By that year, New Yorkers would see the following changes in the deployment of their police officers:

— Nearly all uniformed officers would be assigned specific beats in their precinct neighborhoods and they will collect intelligence on emerging crime problems like drug dealing and prostitution.

— Officers will act as community organizers and advocates and will seek creative solutions to persistent problems in their assigned areas.

— Detectives will be assigned specific territory in which they will work cases as opposed to working cases throughout the precinct.

— Non-emergency calls to 911 would be diverted to those officers most familiar with local conditions.

Still unclear is how the officers will be trained in their new roles, how large their territories will be and which neighborhoods would get the most protection. Brown indicated that some precinct lines may have to be redrawn to provide a more thorough "community policing presence" — one or more officers for every neighborhood in the city. Other precinct and community boards may have to be redrawn so neighborhoods aren't divided.

It is also unclear how the police

bureaucracy would respond to the massive reorganization plan. But Brown conceded that the third step of the reorganization would also be the hardest — "implementation of the innovative strategies and the aggressive schedule."

The hiring of new police officers and the redeployment of those currently on the force will provide more than 21,000 officers, supervisors and detectives available for neighborhood duty under the new plan. They will be encouraged to solve problems that contribute to the development of crime, and will be rewarded for their innovative approaches. Brown also seeks to elevate the status of the patrol officer and encourage recruits to look at patrol duty as a career instead of a disdained assignment.

The 911 emergency system will be revamped in an effort to reduce the time spent by police officers responding to calls for service. The department's 911 system receives about 8 million each year, with officers dispatched to about half of them. Officers in patrol cars are estimated to spend about 90 percent of their time answering 911 calls. Eventually, police officials plan to double the number of radio cars on duty in a 24-hour period to 1,800, so that radio-car officers would spend no more than 60 percent of their time responding to emergencies and crimes in progress. The rest of the time would be spent walking in their assigned territories.

Brown also proposes to stress the service nature of the job instead of adventurism, and recommended that the maximum age for new hires be raised to 35 from the current 29 in order to widen the pool of candidates. And, in a move that is sure to face stiff opposition from the police union, the city will push the state Legislature for a law requiring all newly hired officers to live in the city.

For more information:

Broward Sheriff's Office Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303 (305) 492-1810

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727 (800) 323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308

Community Program Innovations, P.O. Box 2066, Danvers, MA 01923. (508) 774-0815.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409) 294-1669/70.

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, 3601 South Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (312) 743-2497.

Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, Building 3195, Fort McClellan, AL 36205-5114. (205) 848-3336.

Florida Crime Prevention Training Institute, Office of Crime Prevention & Training, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL

32399-1050 (904) 487-3712

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 646-2722

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St., S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501 1-800-235-4723.

International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts, Attn: Emma E. Fern, P.O. Box 52-2392, Miami, FL 33152 (305) 470-5500.

Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd., Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703) 955-1128.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502) 588-6987.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. 1-800-323-4011

Pennsylvania State University, Police Executive Development Institute, 102 Waring Commons, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262.

Personnel Performance Inc., 8089 Windward Key Dr., Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732. (301) 855-0034

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 876-1600.

SEARCH Group Inc., 7311 Greenhaven Dr., Suite 145, Sacramento, CA 95831 (916) 392-2550.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707 (214) 690-2370.

University of Alabama Law Enforcement Academy, Box 870388, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0388 (205) 348-5831.

University of Delaware, Law Enforcement Seminars, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4440

University of Houston-Downtown, Criminal Justice Center, 1 Main St., Houston, TX 77002. (713) 221-8690

Money makes the world go 'round:



Is something amiss with the Justice Department's use of discretionary grant funds. One Congressman thinks so. **Page 1.**

The push to obtain funding approvals for NYC's ambitious "Safe Streets" plan was taxing, but it proves successful. **Page 1.**



Also in this issue:

If you're busted for drugs in Miami Beach, the police are going to tell your boss. **Page 1.**

Police pursuit policies should be treated with the same seriousness as those for use of deadly force, says a Texas court. **Page 3.**

People & Places: Chiefs coming, chiefs going, and more. **Page 4.**

A small-town police department in Massachusetts replaces its day shift with an answering machine due to budget cuts. **Page 5.**

Forum: An ophthalmologist agrees that electromagnetic radiation — and not only what is produced by traffic radar units — can pose long-term health hazards. **Page 6.**

Burden's Beat: Police agencies looking for motivated, talented recruits are well advised to look into Law Enforcement Exploring programs. **Page 7.**

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